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No. 12

## WILL IMPROVE CATTLE MARKET

Immediate steps are to be taken to put the eastern cattle markets in Montreal in good condition. At the meeting of the market committee a contract of \$6,000 was approved whereby unloading sheds for cattle and new hog sheds will be erected.

## PROGRESS AT FORT WORTH

Dispatches from Fort Worth, Tex., say: Advisory Superintendent C. O. Young, of Swift & Company, is in the city from Chicago. He is high up in authority with the company, and is here to inspect the progress made. It is the intention of Swift & Company to begin killing cattle about Oct. 15 and hogs about Oct. 25.

## BONE COMBINE RUMORED

M. F. Pick, who owns and operates a tallow and boneyard in Salina, N. Y., declined to discuss a report which gained circulation to the effect that he had sold his business to a combination. He admitted that he had been approached by promoters of a tallow and bone combination, but intimated that there was no immediate prospect of his disposing of the business.

## WILEY'S EXPERIMENTS

Dr. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, reports considerable trouble is being experienced in securing subjects for the tests to be made with food colorings and preservatives. Dr. Wiley wants the subjects for this purpose to be clerks in the chemical department, as they have a more intelligent idea of the treatment, but they are unwilling to be subjected to experiments. Twelve subjects are wanted, and but few have responded.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Proposed for Membership.—Mason Gregg (commercial broker), Edward B. Muns (wholesale grocer).

Visitors.—J. P. Large, Hamburg; Edward Tewes, Bremen; D. C. Davies, F. R. Frazier, J. H. Harris, Chicago; H. C. Bradford, Memphis; Thomas Harling, Montreal; Thornton Lewis, Cincinnati; Geo. P. Kelly, Xenia, O.

## DONATION TO HOSPITAL

William and Peter Schlicher, of the Trenton Abattoir Co., Trenton, N. J., have virtually donated \$2,000 to the McKinley Hospital. They deducted that amount from the hospital bill for meat furnished that institution. This donation is more particularly noteworthy at this time, owing to the fact that the board of directors of the hospital have been placing special stress on having the burdensome debt of the hospital lowered.

## COTTONSEED MEAL PRICES

The cottonseed oil men of Texas have decided not to contract with the cattlemen of that state to sell them cottonseed meal at less than the market price, and have given the cattlemen notice that they must make their purchases in the open market like others. This has caused a great deal of excitement and indignation on the part of the cattlemen, who say that they will suffer a heavy loss if they are compelled to go into the open market for their feed.

## ARMOUR & CO. LEND MONEY

J. Ogden Armour said of the \$4,000,000 sent by Armour & Co. to New York to be lent in Wall street: "There is one mistake regarding this matter, namely, that the money was sent with the idea of relieving any financial straits that may exist in Wall street. That part of it is entirely groundless. We had the money here, and lent it as a simple business proposition, sending it to New York because we found that higher rates of interest could be obtained there."

## HOG CHOLERA IN CANADA

Hog cholera has broken out in Willoughby and H. H. Beam, of Black Creek, lost two animals by the disease. The balance of the drove, twenty-five in number, were slaughtered by order of the inspector.

The inspector pronounced the premises in first-class condition and the food all right, so the cause of the outbreak is a mystery. There are symptoms of the disease in other droves in the same neighborhood, and all possible means are being taken to stamp out the plague.

## THE CUBAN TARIFF.

Mr. Squiers, United States Minister at Havana, telegraphs to the Department of State that the Cuban House passed the Senate tariff bill. The following increases are authorized:

Stearine, beef in cans, fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh pork, salt beef, salt pork, jerked beef, bacon, hams, codfish, herring, eggs, olive oil, 50 per cent.; soap, starch, poultry, condensed milk, beans, peas, onions, potatoes and alimentary preserves, 100 per cent.; lard, 80 per cent.; cheese, butter, 70 per cent.; corn, 333 per cent.

## MEAT FAMINE AND POLITICS

Advices from Berlin say: The national campaign for the election of the Reichstag has been formally opened. The social democrats have seized eagerly upon the "meat famine," and are making the most of it. Petitions are being passed by city councils in all the large cities where liberal votes predominate, protesting against the exclusion of foreign cattle, beef, pork and meat products.

Recent figures, gathered by the United States consular agencies in Germany at the request of the State Department in Washington, show that since the rigid exclusion of American canned meats, sausages, beef and lard, the consumption of cheap and unwholesome meats, as well as of horse meat, has increased in the German provinces.

There is a strong movement for the repeal of the obnoxious agrarian anti-American meat laws. It is not unlikely that a resolution recommending such action will be presented at the coming session of the Reichstag and fathered by one of the liberal parties.

A movement is on foot to organize a large company with German capital for the erection of slaughtering and cold storage houses in the German Southwest African colony. The Governor of the colony, Colonel Leutwein, says:

"Climatic conditions are excellent in the colony for raising cattle. The project is to erect slaughter houses and cold storage systems similar to those of Armour and Swift in Chicago, and to supply canned and other preserved meats, not only to Germany, but to all European countries. The German government supports the movement by contracts for the supply of the German army."

# SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

By Harry C. McCarty.

Of the Livestock Division U. S. Census Office.

(Continued from Sept. 13).

About 20,000 hogs were killed at Chicago in 1850-51, and from that time the amount of business done in Chicago increased rapidly. The early fifties saw the beginning of railroad operations in the West. Naturally, this had a great influence on the packing business, and to this cause much of Chicago's prominence as a packing center may be traced. Up

employment in and about the stock yards in 1900, in the packing establishments, and in the service necessary to the handling of the stock. Within the stock yards are 200 acres of yardage, 20 miles of street, 20 miles of water troughs, 75 miles of drainage and water pipes and 150 miles of railroad track, which is the property of the stock yards company, which also owns and operates the locomotives. The table below shows the number of cattle,

to 56.7 per cent. for cattle, 92.8 per cent. for hogs and 75.2 per cent. for sheep. The stock yards are situated close to the business center of the city, and occupy about 200 acres.

The rise of South Omaha as a slaughtering and packing center dates from 1884.

The prominence that has been attained by South St. Joseph, Mo., in the slaughtering and packing industry was the result of a remarkable development between 1897 and 1900. The receipts at South St. Joseph for 1898, 1899 and 1900 were as follows:

Years.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1898.....	232,074	1,034,035	121,407
1899.....	204,950	1,401,794	258,432
1900.....	390,361	1,678,521	390,308

YEARS.	LIVE STOCK RECEIVED, SHIPPED, AND SLAUGHTERED IN CHICAGO, ILL., 1870 TO 1900.					
	Hogs.			Cattle.		
	Received.	Shipped.	Slughtered.	Received.	Shipped.	Slughtered.
1870.....	1,003,158	924,453	708,706	532,964	391,709	141,255
1871.....	2,380,083	1,162,286	1,217,797	543,050	401,927	141,123
1872.....	3,252,623	1,835,594	1,417,029	684,075	510,025	174,060
1873.....	4,437,750	2,197,557	2,240,193	761,428	574,181	187,247
1874.....	4,258,379	2,330,361	1,928,018	843,966	622,929	221,037
1875.....	3,912,110	1,582,643	2,329,467	620,843	656,534	224,308
1876.....	4,190,006	1,131,835	3,058,371	1,096,745	797,724	229,021
1877.....	4,025,970	961,221	3,074,749	1,033,151	703,402	329,740
1878.....	6,339,654	1,266,906	5,072,748	1,083,098	699,108	383,960
1879.....	6,448,390	1,602,961	4,755,909	1,216,732	726,908	488,829
1880.....	7,059,355	1,394,690	5,664,365	1,382,477	856,614	495,863
1881.....	6,474,844	1,289,679	5,185,165	1,498,550	938,712	559,838
1882.....	5,817,504	1,747,722	4,069,782	1,582,530	921,009	661,821
1883.....	5,640,625	1,319,392	4,321,233	1,878,944	966,758	912,186
1884.....	5,351,967	1,392,615	3,959,352	1,817,697	791,894	1,025,813
1885.....	6,937,535	1,797,446	5,140,089	1,908,518	744,003	1,161,423
1886.....	6,718,761	2,090,784	4,627,977	1,968,909	704,675	1,259,225
1887.....	5,470,832	1,812,001	3,658,831	2,382,008	791,453	1,590,555
1888.....	4,921,712	1,751,529	3,169,883	2,611,543	868,385	1,643,158
1889.....	5,998,526	1,788,659	4,211,867	3,023,281	1,250,971	1,763,310
1890.....	7,063,828	1,985,700	5,078,128	3,484,280	1,200,300	2,223,971
1891.....	8,000,803	2,962,514	5,038,291	3,250,350	1,066,264	2,184,095
1892.....	7,714,435	2,926,145	4,788,290	3,571,796	1,121,675	2,450,121
1893.....	8,057,278	2,149,410	5,907,868	3,133,406	960,183	2,233,223
1894.....	7,483,228	2,465,058	5,018,170	2,974,363	960,738	2,025,625
1895.....	7,835,281	2,100,613	5,734,670	2,888,558	785,062	1,803,496
1896.....	7,659,472	1,896,312	5,763,160	2,900,476	818,326	1,782,150
1897.....	8,353,734	1,629,984	6,723,740	2,554,924	843,392	1,711,532
1898.....	9,166,095	1,340,544	7,825,551	2,480,897	865,642	1,615,255
1899.....	8,721,525	1,689,439	7,032,086	2,514,436	811,874	1,702,562
1900.....	8,096,097	1,452,183	7,243,914	2,729,046	934,649	1,794,397

to this time St. Louis was unimportant as a packing center, and other prominent packing cities of to-day, such as Kansas City, South Omaha and South St. Joseph, were unknown to the packing world. These cities did not assume importance until later. Cincinnati was the leading packing center in the United States until 1861-62, when Chicago took the lead, which it has retained. With its \$256,527,949 worth of products during the census year of 1900, the city of Chicago stands as the chief center of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry of the United States. The preparation of animal food products at this point has come to be one of the greatest industrial and commercial enterprises that has been evolved by the American people. This has not been due to accident nor wholly to the alert and businesslike qualities of her citizens. It has been chiefly because of Chicago's location. Nature located Chicago. As early as 1673 Joliet saw that if a canal were cut through half a league of prairie, boats could pass from the lake of Illinois (Lake Michigan) into the St. Louis River (the Illinois, including the Des Plaines). A city possessing such a location, between the lakes and the great West, was naturally early seen to be a gateway of commerce, and Chicago became the center for the vast systems of transportation that converge there to-day, and that include more than one-half of the railroad systems of the United States. The Union Stock Yards was founded in 1865, when 320 acres of land were purchased, and the yard opened in December, 1865. This plant is now worth at least \$10,000,000, and on the square mile of land upon which the yards are located are the slaughtering and packinghouses that, in 1900, reported a capital invested of over \$67,000,000. More than 50,000 men found

hogs and sheep received, shipped and slaughtered at Chicago from 1870 to 1900, inclusive:

The above remarks are descriptive of a fat hog, without any reference whatever to breed. A hog is good of his breed, first, as he approaches the above description, and, secondly, as he approaches the color markings, formation of head, ear, etc., peculiar to the breed to which he belongs. Each association has adopted a scale of points, giving in detail the characteristics and peculiarities of the breed. The same can be had by applying to the secretary of any of the associations, and so are omitted on this occasion. In selecting swine for breeding purposes, in addition to the requisites demanded by the market and the characteristics of the breed, the question of sex characteristics must be duly considered. The boar, for instance, must show marked evidence of masculinity. These are more noticeable in the head, neck and shoulders than in the other parts of the body. The head may be inclined to coarseness, the neck full, somewhat arched, and, in the case of mature animals, a well-developed shield is usually seen. The fore-quarters are usually slightly heavier than the hind-quarters. The sow should not show any indication of masculinity, as indicated by coarseness of head, neck or shoulders. She should be rather long in the body to insure good breeding qualities.

Up to 1870 slaughtering at Kansas City was of relatively small importance. Cattle were driven overland from the Southwest, the journey often consuming as much as three months. At Kansas City they were loaded on cars for shipment to Eastern markets or driven overland to markets in the interior. In 1870 the Kansas City stock yards had their inception in a movement to afford better facilities for handling live stock at that point. As far back as 1873 three small packing houses were located at Kansas City, and in 1875 48,492 cattle, 47,560 hogs and 7,585 sheep were slaughtered there. In 1886, of the total number of animals received, 24.6 per cent. of the cattle, 76.2 per cent. of the hogs and 51.8 per cent. of the sheep were slaughtered; in 1900 these figures had grown

About eighty years ago, when packing was begun at Cincinnati, and even until the late sixties, packing was confined to the curing and salting of pork products and some barreling of beef. The barreling of beef was carried on in the West to a considerable extent and the products sent to the Eastern markets. Beef barreled in the Eastern cities was sent all over the world on board ship. The development in the packing of beef on a large scale has been due to the adoption of the various systems of artificial refrigeration within the last thirty years. No other one factor has had so much influence upon the meat industry. All meat curing depends for its success upon thorough chilling, properly conducted, of the carcass. Artificial refrigeration has practically lengthened the packing year from four months to twelve months, by rendering summer slaughtering possible. The importance of artificial refrigeration to the meat trade would be hard to overestimate. The most important step in the development of American beef as an article of commerce was the invention of the refrigerator car by William Davis, of Detroit. The patents were issued in 1868, and in September, 1869, the first cargo of fresh beef was shipped from Chicago to Boston. This was the commencement of a great industry in the United States, and the initial step toward the foreign trade. The cars now used by the great meat packers of the West are founded on the Davis patent of 1868.

The object of chilling and freezing meat is not only that it shall be preserved, but also that it be so frozen that it can be thawed, fresh and sweet, with its nutritive qualities intact. To attain this end, the problem is to chill the meat without driving the animal heat inward and thereby causing decay of the marrow and bone. With proper treatment in freezing, however, the quality of the meat need not be impaired. For fifteen to eighteen hours the temperature of the meat is kept at 36° F., and it is then chilled or refrigerated for twenty-four to thirty hours.

(To be Continued.)



## THE FLOCKS OF A DESOLATION

By COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

(Continued from Sept. 13.)

Balranald has a daily mail by coach, which is a rare thing in an outlying district. They have their "irrigation scheme" on here. It is for the purpose of having money spent in this place. The council runs it. It is not started yet. They are trying to start it. They haven't got their bill before Parliament yet. I will hint that the ground here will grow anything and the river is all about the town.

Balranald is sixty miles from everywhere—Oxley, Euston and other ports. Steamers come here when the river is "fresh." There is no other communication with the outside world except by coach and bullock team. The Murray River runs within eighteen miles of this place, but there is no road to it. The nearest landing place on the stream is the usual sixty miles away. The short route is to Windomal, on the Murray, near its confluence with the Murrumbidgee. The line for this road is surveyed; now they want it gazetted and opened. The survey runs through Cannally Station. That is the trouble. The country is level and only requires the word said and a few trees cut down. It does seem strange that Balranald folk are forced to ship and unship goods sixty miles away when the same river runs within eighteen miles of their door. Passengers have to do that weary sixty miles also, "walkin' or ridin'," by coach, when eighteen miles is so much nicer; and all this inconvenience is because one squatter doesn't wish a common every-day traffic road through the public land for which he pays less than 4c. per acre rent to the government.

Perhaps you can't blame the run holder. You can't blame the townspeople of Balranald and the general public out there either for wishing the road and kicking up a row about it.

Just now Balranald looks sick and drooping and hoping. Most things seem dead in and about it. The surrounding district is pastoral. There are a few 100-acre selectors about here, but they are nothing.

Why is it? Rabbits abundant, and endless rabbits.

"If you'll step into that parlor for half a minute," said Mr. T. H. Dean, "I'll have a 'pitch' with you."

And this is the pitch he had.

"I have a 9 x 13 mile paddock on Waldara Station. It is a leasehold paddock of 71,680 acres. On it I now run from 1,300 to 2,000 sheep. The rabbits have cleaned it; literally skinned it, so that it takes about 48 acres, on an average, to sustain each sheep."

When I asked him how many rabbits it carried, he looked at me, but didn't look well.

This same character of ground will grow potatoes so large that two of them weigh 3 lbs., and grow pumpkins so large and heavy that an ordinary man cannot lift one.

**I Have Seen These Products in a Watered Garden.**

I ran across Mr. R. A. Rae, of Mulurulu Station, 120 miles due north from Balranald. He has 110,000 acres of land on that run carrying 22,000 sheep, and 17,000 of these have to be fed by hand. That is, men have to go over the run with axes and fell the

limbs of the trees so that the sheep may eat the scrub leaves. There is nothing else for them either of grass or foliage. This station has 84 miles of 42-inch wire netting up at a cost of over \$225 per mile. This is the first station, in this division, that wirenetted its range against the rabbit invasion.

There is a paddock of 10,240 acres on the run that is not used for grazing. It is one continued rabbit warren. Mr. Rae pays \$5 per 1,000 rabbits for their scalps. All the stations in his country and about Balranald are in the same condition. This rodent pest has lingered on the land.

Dropping in on Mr. Boynton, of the large firm of storekeepers of Boynton & Davies, I gathered the thread of his great

### Strategic Line of Rabbit Fencing

Here it is. "Start at Six Mile Point," carefully opened out the levelheaded storekeeper, "on the north side of the Murrumbidgee River about one and a half miles from Balranald township. Run along at the back of the Town Common for three miles, and continue three miles further on at the back of Boxdale and other selections. Then join the Paika netting at Paika Lake, 9 miles from Balranald. The Paika run netting carries the line to John Shearn's selection. He has a portion of fence now erected which carries the line three miles further on. The new fence should then be continued to Murrumbidgee Lake (five miles), and thence through Tori Lake, a distance of another five miles. All but about three miles of this last 10 miles is erected by the lessees, and the three miles is simply needed to close the gaps. When Tori Lake is reached, arrangements should be made with James Tyson, Jr., lessee of Juanbung and Tupra runs to connect this line with his great Lachlan boundary line of netting. By this means, the whole of the Balranald Common (6,000 acres) 40,000 acres of selectors, and millions of acres of country will be fenced in; the rivers being, of course, a natural boundary on the other side. Eleven miles of new fencing, with the connections mentioned, makes the whole strategic line."

On account of this not being done, the rabbits, when they had eaten out the back country, and water became exhausted flocked in millions to the frontage and ate every blade of grass or even farm crops planted by the selectors. They swept the country—grass, roots, and scrub. The river is such an effective boundary that when this side of the river was overrun and the feed eaten out the squatters were giving 2c. per scalp for rabbits on the other side of the stream. It is not yet too late to do this.

I commended this to the minister having it in charge and will go further. If the department can rig up a fence-map this suggestion may be taken as a model and basis for working out many other cheap and effective strategic lines of rabbit fencing. A glance at the map will show the enormous section of crown lands, thus completely fenced by adding only eleven miles more of wire net fencing to what has already been done by the lessees.

I don't see that any crown lessee would ob-

ject to the government tying a wire to his post when a national good is done and his own property made more secure. Try it.

This possibly has been a gloomy picture, but it is painted with facts which are less horrible and heart-rending than are furnished by the famished and bare country for more than 500 miles below Burke, on the Darling, as depicted in my "Cruise of the 'Pilot.'" They strain both the heart and the credulity of even stout nerved men who are accustomed to privations and the harrowing experiences of the hard Australian bush life.

What I have said may at least arouse a kindly thought and a feeling of pity for what Sir John Robertson once termed "the ragged seated squatters of the western back blocks."

My course now lay to Hay, 240 miles by coach, over half of the journey over a sheepless waste, except here and there where the squatter has fenced himself and his flocks in from the invader at a frightful cost to his purse.

My coachman, on most of this stretch of my 500-mile cross-country navigation on a dirty, rickety, old mail coach, is a cultured but unfortunate German baron. He is not a fake, either. The proofs are with him, even though his title is known to but very few who meet him out here.

A refined coachman is an oddity so rare in this out of the way section of crime, outlaws and desolation that it is worthy of mention.

I shall reach Hay in the course of a week. Hay is the terminus of the railway line from Sydney, and is about 500 miles from the metropolis. Months ago I boarded the train at Redfern Station, Sydney, traveled west 500 miles to Burke, on the Darling River, the terminus of the line, there boarded the steamer placed at my command for my purposes of exploring the sheep runs and the rabbit devastation. I have traveled fully 1,300 miles south down on the tortuous course of the Darling River, New South Wales' great aqueous artery, and when I again touch Hay will have traveled east another 500 miles. In all of this 1,300 miles south from the railroad terminus at Burke and the 500 miles east to the other railway terminus at Hay, I have seen or had no kind of transportation than primitive river steamer, camelback, horseback, buggy, coach or foot locomotion. There is no other to be had.

I am glad of the prospects of soon emerging again into the realm of civilization, to sniff anew the exhilarating sea air over Bond's Cliff, and to feast my eyes once more upon the enchanting scenery of Port Jackson, which makes Sydney Harbor the most picturesque and beautiful harbor in the whole world. Its contrast to this desolate West will be refreshing.

### COTTONSEED MEAL GRADING

The Liverpool dealers have been permanently blocked in their strenuous effort to change the standard of grading for cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake through the ports of New Orleans and Galveston. They made an effort to raise the old standard of shipments by changing the per cent of ammonia used in the basis of mixture and in other slight variations, but the exchange at Memphis placed its stamp of disapproval upon the proposition. The New Orleans Maritime and Merchants' Exchanges followed up the Memphis action by passing a strong resolution condemning the changes proposed from Liverpool. This will practically knock the English plan in the head. Southern dealers want the old basis for both commodities.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Jacob Bischof, Jr., Belleville, Ill., will enlarge packing plant.

J. H. & F. C. Farnsworth, Chicago, Ill., will erect a soap plant.

The abattoir of E. N. Miller, Springfield, O., was destroyed by fire.

The Barth Tannery Co., Louisville, Ky., will erect addition to plant.

The Ezo Mfg. Co., Akron, O., has been incorporated to manufacture soap.

The rendering plant of Benjamin Cate, Atlantic, Ia., was wrecked by an explosion.

Lucius Beebe & Sons, Boston, Mass., are erecting a large tannery at Mineral Bluff, Ga.

Kingan & Co., Ltd., Indianapolis, Ind., will erect a four-story addition to packing plant.

The Federal Soap Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Edward Hama, A. Bodkin and F. Benjamin.

The Hatley Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by John S. Level, D. I. Lumkin and William Hatley.

The American Green Oil Soap Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by John J. Rooney, R. L. Peck and A. J. Rooney.

The Osceola Land and Cattle Co., Trenton, N. J., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by Bert W. Welch, J. M. Lewis and H. R. Leech.

The United Co-operative Beef Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Morris Haber, J. Boras, M. Polin and others.

The American Leather Goods Co., Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated by Stephen P. Gibbons, E. F. Gibbons, W. J. Kelly and J. A. Kenney.

The Elkhorn Provision and Commission Co., Northfork, W. Va., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by C. W. Eliot, M. Ash, J. Collins and others.

The Glendale Mfg. Co., 301 Market St., Hoboken, N. J., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated to manufacture soap, by Charles W. Thomas, T. A. Haynes and P. T. Conard.

The International Fisheries, Fertilizer and Packing Co., 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated by Robert S. Roach, Edward Koles, John Demers and others.

The Allen-Miles Co., Atlanta, Ga., capital \$400,000, has been incorporated to manufacture and sell hides, wools, furs, tallow, glue, fertilizers, etc., by C. L. Allen, E. O. Miles, R. E. Cullinane and P. S. Arkwright.

### AUGUST EXPORTS

Following were the comparative exports of live stock and provisions for the month of August as announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department:

Cattle.—August, 1901, 33,602 head, value \$3,015,731; 1902, 21,470 head, value \$1,876,774. For eight months, 1901, 270,978 head, value \$24,606,897; 1902, 175,720 head, value \$15,429,490.

Hogs.—August, 1901, 862 head, value \$10,427; 1902, 79 head, value \$419. For eight months, 1901, 9,904 head, value \$106,511; 1902, 2,768 head, value \$28,534.

Canned Beef.—August, 1901, 3,472,674 lbs., value, \$333,792; 1902, 3,337,882 lbs., value \$370,029. For eight months, 1901, 30,212,944 lbs., value \$2,913,357; 1902, 44,312,073 lbs., value \$4,482,217.

Fresh Beef.—August, 1901, 29,593,122 lbs., value \$2,727,825; 1902, 17,581,561 lbs., value \$2,011,042. For eight months, 1901, 247,700,729 lbs., value \$22,475,289; 1902, 170,051,974 lbs., value \$17,736,867.

Salted, Pickled, of Other Cured Beef.—August, 1901, 3,684,659 lbs., value \$218,486; 1902, 3,906,898 lbs., value, \$302,894. For eight months, 1901, 31,009,246 lbs., value \$1,778,611; 1902, 27,965,639 lbs., value \$1,945,808.

Tallow.—August, 1901, 3,280,228 lbs., value \$166,554; 1902, 659,865 lbs., value \$43,316. For eight months, 1901, 36,722,142 lbs., value \$1,868,006; 1902, 13,391,822 lbs., value \$833,762.

Bacon.—August, 1901, 42,213,615 lbs., value \$3,456,587; 1902, 18,725,638 lbs., value \$1,949,018. For eight months, 1901, 299,663,694 lbs., value \$25,388,555; 1902, 193,307,297 lbs., value \$18,635,378.

Hams.—August, 1901, 18,925,350 lbs., value \$2,058,442; 1902, 15,941,113 lbs., value \$1,952,348. For eight months, 1901, 154,842,354 lbs., value \$16,363,418; 1902, 143,868,596 lbs., value \$16,442,570.

Pork, Fresh and Salted or Pickled.—August, 1901, 12,121,496 lbs., value \$1,008,936; 1902, 7,894,298 lbs., value \$827,192. For eight months, 1901, 95,295,858 lbs., value \$7,384,859; 1902, 79,572,779 lbs., value \$7,287,464.

Lard.—August, 1901, 48,802,972 lbs., value \$4,204,483; 1902, 30,070,085 lbs., value \$3,145,111. For eight months, 1901, 405,886,442 lbs., value \$32,910,212; 1902, 328,783,674 lbs., value \$32,462,318.

Oleo Oil.—August, 1901, 15,759,022 lbs., value \$1,296,364; 1902, 7,118,610 lbs., value \$721,441. For eight months, 1901, 111,819,524 lbs., value \$8,450,583; 1902, 73,056,300 lbs., value \$6,962,712.

Oleomargarine.—August, 1901, 343,662 lbs., value \$36,618; 1902, 381,889 lbs., value \$43,554. For eight months, 1901, 3,650,870 lbs., value \$351,711; 1902, 4,110,779 lbs., value \$440,373.

Butter.—August, 1901, 1,732,760 lbs., value \$299,499; 1902, 653,037 lbs., value \$114,132. For eight months, 1901, 17,485,091 lbs., value \$2,955,814; 1902, 5,768,554 lbs., value \$1,044,670.

Cheese.—August, 1901, 4,282,034 lbs., value \$412,269; 1902, 1,808,539 lbs., value \$181,771. For eight months, 1901, 22,540,239 lbs., value \$2,131,758; 1902, 14,610,341 lbs., value \$1,566,879.

### THE COTTON OIL MILL INSURANCE

The Galveston meeting of the Texas Crushers was fairly well attended.

The committee sent to the mill insurance meeting held recently in New Orleans reported favorable progress, presenting copies of prospectus and proposed by-laws, all of which was received favorably, and much interest evinced in the work done; and a resolution was passed requesting President Bailey and Secretary Robert Gibson to take this up with the Texas mills and earnestly solicit their subscribing to the stock. This will be done as soon as the prospectus and by-laws can be obtained. It is felt that sufficient stock will soon be subscribed to organize the company without delay, so that the mills may be enabled to derive the benefits on this season's business.



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### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Sept. 13, 1902, with comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Sept. 13, 1902.	Sept. 14, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901, to Sept. 13, 1902.
U. Kingdom.....	986	702	48,800
Continent .....	360	949	25,265
So. & Cen. Am.....	855	506	14,125
West Indies.....	768	1,096	44,360
Br. N. Am. Col....	130	275	3,666
Other countries....	30	30	1,101
Totals .....	3,129	4,308	137,817

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	9,098,949	14,476,783	514,238,752
Continent .....	812,199	2,607,664	60,613,058
So. & C. Am.....	64,775	69,575	5,401,127
West Indies.....	110,450	177,975	8,331,607
Br. N. Am. Col....	.....	16,650	90,637
Other countries....	1,200	7,775	815,375
Totals .....	10,087,573	17,356,422	589,499,556

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	4,002,889	4,059,987	209,065,539
Continent .....	4,758,997	5,676,144	215,547,098
So. & Cen. Am.....	388,635	216,950	16,799,750
West Indies.....	574,260	502,030	20,815,300
Br. N. Am. Col....	1,750	25,498	200,324
Other countries....	95,580	25,040	2,285,220
Totals .....	9,822,131	11,105,649	464,713,231

### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,980	3,681,250	4,509,290
Boston .....	173	1,998,250	1,448,498
Portland, Me.....	800	3,079,900	405,460
Philadelphia .....	116	154,390	2,667,267
Baltimore .....	.....	46,449	125,994
New Orleans.....	60	30,725	8,725
St. John, N. B.....	.....	1,680,284	464,947
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	16,325	192,010
Totals .....	3,129	10,987,573	9,822,131

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901, to Sept. 13, '02	Nov. 1, 1900, to Sept. 14, '01	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	27,463,400	35,701,000	8,237,600
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	589,499,556	718,873,170	129,373,614
Lard, lbs.....	464,713,231	520,967,217	62,213,986



## GERMANY'S MEAT FAMINE

According to recent advices from Germany, the meat famine in all parts of the Empire has reached such proportions that even the semi-official press has been compelled to take cognizance of the agitation in favor of the repeal of the new law which practically prohibits the importation of American meats.

In various cities and towns societies are being organized to carry on the movement. In a long article the Berliner Tageblatt has summarized the efforts made hitherto in this direction, and the cause which led to them.

Having pointed out in previous articles that the poorer population has either been absolutely deprived of the luxury of meat eating or else has been compelled to resort to the consumption of horse meat, the paper now scores the government organs for contending that so long as there was a head of beef to be found in a German meat market the term "meat famine" was an exaggeration.

"Popular use of the word," says the Tageblatt, "has put a different interpretation on it. As soon as the prices of meat have risen to such an extent that they are beyond the reach of the working classes, a meat famine has made its appearance. These complaints will not be silenced until the barriers which exclude sound foreign meats and which endanger the weal of the people have been broken down."

Then is given the following report from the paper's correspondent at Mayence: "The abolition of the duty on cattle and meats is to be the subject of a bill to be submitted at the next session of the city deputies. The Mayor has taken steps to induce the government to repeal the meat duty."

The Tageblatt then goes on to say that the cities should assert themselves more energetically in this matter instead of waiting for Providence to fill the markets. It quotes as follows from the Strassburger Post, a government paper:

"Compared with the meat prices at Mulhouse and other cities of this vicinity, those prevalent at Frankfurt might be termed low. A pound of veal cannot be bought for less than 24 cents, and for choice cuts 28 cents is the market price. Pork sells at 19 cents a pound, mutton, beef and other meats for about the same price.

"Even the price of sausages has gone up, and owing to the generally bad condition of business, not only the laboring classes, but also the smaller officials and business men are suffering severely.

"We are informed that the local chamber of deputies intends to begin an investigation into the reasons for this unprecedented rise in prices."

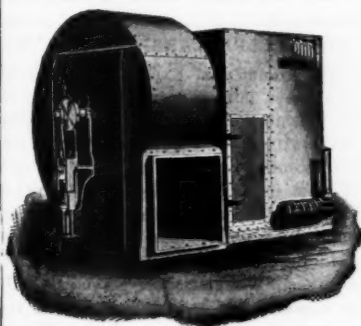
The Butchers' Society of Saxony, the Tageblatt continues, is announcing that a further rise in the price of all kinds of meat is to be expected, adds that the lack of pork which, in the shape of sausages, has hitherto constituted the principal meat nourishment of the poorer classes, is threatening to be come an additional calamity.

"But it does not seem to make any difference," the paper concludes, "whether the hard-working man is being deprived of his meals as long as the national cattle and porkers are receiving the necessary protection."

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New York Philadelphia  
Chicago London

## PACKING RENOVATED BUTTER

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following letter to the collector at Baltimore, Md.:

Sir: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in which several questions in re renovated butter are submitted by you. The answers to the same are given below seriatim:

1. Renovated butter should always bear or be accompanied by the evidence that the manufacturer's tax has been paid. Therefore, it should not be removed or separated from the original package bearing the tax stamp and other prescribed marks when it is in transportation, the subject of interstate commerce, exported, or whenever or wherever offered for sale, until delivered to the consumer or purchased in retail trade. (See Regulations No. 9, p. 95, par. 22.) A dealer who opens an original stamped package sold packed and prints the same in prints, and repacks in same package and sells to another dealer, does so in violation of the provisions of the regulations above referred to. Such practice will not be allowed. However, retail dealers are permitted to pack renovated butter from the original stamped package in advance of sales, and put it up in packages marked and branded as the law and regulations prescribe, and offer same for sale, provided such prepared retail packages remain in the manufacturer's original package, or at most stacked up upon the outside thereof, or upon the lid detached from the package, until the contents have been bargained for and sold, provided that in so doing none of the marks, brands and notices required upon the package are concealed. The dealer should not remove his prepared packages and sell them separated from and independently of the manufacturer's stamped package, as the absence of tax-paid stamps on packages of renovated butter would be prima facie evidence of the non-payment of the tax.

2. Answered by No. 1.

3. As the absence of tax-paid stamps on

packages of renovated butter would be prima facie evidence of the non-payment of the tax, you will, therefore, understand that the exposure of renovated butter for sale without evidence that the tax thereon has been paid, would subject the same to seizure by you.

4. Inclosed please find copy of Regulations No. 9, on pages 94 and 95 of which will be found full instructions as to the manner in which renovated butter shall be packed.

## Agency Wanted

A Danish merchant having one of the largest businesses in Danish products in Denmark, and who has branch offices and warehouses in Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Frederikshavn and Randers, who has travelers calling upon all the best confectioners and bakers in Denmark, wishes to correspond with a leading firm of millers, with a view to obtaining an agency for the highest class of flour. Write to A. Kraunsoe, Randers, Denmark.

## WANTED

A first-class foreman for a sausage factory in Boston; must be experienced in making all sausage factory products, curing and smoking hams, packing and cooking hams, etc. American or German; temperate; age 30 to 40 years; state salary expected and references. Address "Boston," care National Provisioner, New York.

## An Analytical Chemist

CAN SECURE A GOOD OPENING. MUST KNOW FOOD PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE PACKING - HOUSE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH THAT APPLICANT BE TECHNICALLY CAPABLE; MUST ALSO HAVE THE ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO SEE PEOPLE AND DEVELOP BUSINESS. COMMUNICATE IN COMPLETE CONFIDENCE, WITH ALL DETAILS TO "CHEMIST."

Care of  
The National Provisioner, New York.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions

It is a market over which there is a good deal of doubt, as concerns possible prices. Notwithstanding the late declining tendency, there is some fear that there may be a "squeeze" before the old crop options are eliminated from consideration; and the January option is, as well, considered uncertain in that respect. The early market to-day was again lower on September lard and barely steady otherwise; afterwards firmer with corn; frequent fluctuations, but trading slack. It is considered as concerning the corn crop by the best authorities that the damage by frost did not amount to more than 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, while that that amount is in use, if of lower grade quality; and that practically the anticipated large corn crop, which is believed to reach in the neighborhood of 2,750,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the estimate made latterly of about 2,500,000,000 bushels from the Bureau report of conditions, must be considered in effect upon supplies of all fats for the coming year.

## Cottonseed Oil

Situation essentially as in our review in another column, except that where there is any disposition to sell by the mills a few of them are easing up a little in their views, but only over small lots, while most of them still decline to sell at all. Some mills are getting even more seed than last year at this time, but taking it only as they get it at much under the prices paid by smaller mills in certain localities where a pressure is put upon them by the planters on urgent needs of the seed. In New York sales of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, first half October, at 37.

## Oleo Stearine

Steady; 13%.

## Tallow

Unchanged from the review in another column. Weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. city made at 5%.

## INGENIOUS CARD DEVICE.

An ingenious card device, for displaying the colors of Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint in such manner as will permit of an exact idea of each color, is being issued by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

The color chart carries with it suggestions as to the class of construction that can be protected with this paint, also instructions as to best methods of applying protective paint.

The new color chart can be secured by request to the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending Sept. 13, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

for commodities as shown by London & Liverpool Steamers.		Oil-Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs.		
Steamers.	Destination.									
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	1780	1137	.....	5	275	350			
Germanic, Liverpool	.....	413	1577	.....	.....	289	1696			
St. Louis, Southampton	.....	1808	.....	.....	.....	50	350			
Southwark, Southampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250			
Menominee, London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600			
Minneapolis, London	.....	225	1125	100	.....	100	3500			
Kansas City, Bristol	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2125			
Titian, Manchester	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	5	4184			
Furnesia, Glasgow	1500	468	153	.....	.....	115	130			
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	175	8	220	5	1693	7375			
Statendam, Rotterdam	5125	.....	.....	62	70	1300	.....			
Koenigen Luise, Bremen	.....	.....	100	.....	50	400	.....			
Kaiser Wilhelm der Gr., Bremen	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Friesland, Antwerp	2217	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Arkansas, Baltic	.....	100	.....	315	39	335	1250			
Nicomedia, Baltic	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....			
La Bretagne, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	538	.....			
Nicomedia, Havre	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Merionethshire, Havre	5854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Trave, Mediterranean	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	500	.....			
Clan MacMillan, S. Africa	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	865	.....			
Queensland, S. Africa	154	.....	.....	35	15	593	.....			
Total	.....	15,350	2190	6027	1125	261	932	334	2732	26006
Last week	.....	4941	1477	9112	2382	418	673	240	5239	23824
Same time in 1901	.....	6667	7111	10743	412	718	1678	328	7101	37013

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## PHILADELPHIA INSPECTION BUREAU.

The Commercial Exchange at Philadelphia now has a bureau of meat inspection within its membership. The exchange directors have ratified the suggestions of the committee recently named to consider the question of meat inspection. An official inspector and weighmaster was appointed and a committee on provision inspection. The inspector was authorized to appoint a sufficient number of deputies. A registrar of provisions will also be appointed to keep all warehouse receipts of beef, sheep and hog products. William H. Burrows, a local commission merchant, was named as weighmaster and inspector. The committee on provision inspection includes W. H. Tenbrook, chairman; Louis Burk, George Hausmann, John J. Felin and James A. Hart, of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Burrows will establish headquarters in the Bourse Building, and will conduct the inspections of all the dried, smoked and pickled meats that arrive consigned to members of the exchange. Business to the extent of more than \$100,000,000 is transacted annually in Philadelphia by the meat and provision interests. The compensation of inspector and deputy inspectors will be fees paid by the dealers requesting the inspection. Exchange directors will determine the fees of the registrar.

## TO FORM A SELLING COMPANY

Mr. Reinach, for many years with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company in New York City, left for Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday for the purpose of organizing and incorporating a stock company with a paid-up cap-

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

ital of \$1,000,000. The company is to be composed of shippers of live and dressed poultry, butter, cheese and eggs. The object of the proposed company is to sell direct from the shipper to the consumer by eliminating the speculator and the commission merchant. Mr. Reinach is well known to the butcher trade of New York City. He has a large amount of energy.

## GIVES VALUABLE INFORMATION

A prominent packer sends us the following appreciative letter:

Enclosed please find draft for \$4.50 for our year's subscription for your Provisioner; also \$1.50 for a new subscription for six months which no doubt will be years. I am still as much interested in your paper as always and only wish I could have more time to study the value of it.

Rochester, N. Y.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

## SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	9,000	2,000
Kansas City	300	1,000	.....
South Omaha	600	4,500	.....
St. Louis	700	500	.....

## MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

Chicago	22,000	24,000	30,000
Kansas City	25,000	2,000	7,000
South Omaha	12,000	2,000	20,000
St. Louis	12,000	3,500	1,500

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Chicago	9,000	17,000	22,000
Kansas City	30,000	6,000	5,000
South Omaha	9,000	5,000	9,500
St. Louis	6,500	6,000	2,000

## WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Chicago	17,500	25,000	22,000
Kansas City	14,000	6,000	5,000
South Omaha	4,000	3,000	4,000
S. Louis	6,500	4,500	2,500

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

Chicago	8,500	14,000	13,000
Kansas City	8,000	5,000	8,000
South Omaha	6,000	4,500	11,000
St. Louis	.....	.....	.....

## FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

Chicago	4,000	16,000	5,000
Kansas City	8,000	4,000	2,000
So. Omaha	4,000	4,500	9,500
St. Louis	2,000	3,500	1,500

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## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### SIMPLE PROCESS FOR CANNING CORN

Green corn is easily canned. If the ears are purchased in the husks these should be carefully removed so as to break the corn grain as little as possible as the loss of the milk will depreciate the product in the market. After the husking has been completed the ears should be laid out on an extended table for convenient handling. The imperfect ears should be removed. The grains are then quickly cut from the cob with a sharp blade. After being so cut the corn should then be put through a fan which blows away the silks and the small pieces of husks which lie between the rows of grains on the cob. Take the cleaned grains from the fan and pour them into a hopper having its mouth opening into a room below. Below the mouth of this hopper have a wide sheet iron perforated with holes about 3 inches in diameter or size of the cans to be used. Place a can under each of these holes. With a clean strip of wood rake the falling corn into the cans. After filling the cans, dip them in a solution of salt and water. Then cap them. Having done this immerse the capped cans in boiling water for 40 minutes. Then solder the pin hole shut and boil again for a shorter time. After this let the cans cool. The goods are then ready for labeling and packing.

### ADHESIVE LIQUID FAT FOR DRIVING BELTS

A patent has been granted in Germany to W. Hofschulte, of Freren (Hanover), for the following method of preparing a liquid fat for application to driving belts in order to increase their adhesion to the pulleys. The materials consist of: Saponified olein, 60 per cent; vaseline oil, being 15 per cent; castor oil, about 5 per cent; resin oil about 20 per cent; the whole being mixed together in an iron pan and then heated, with continued stirring, until the resin has melted and intimate incorporation ensues. Finally, the mass is boiled for seven to eight minutes, without interrupting the stirring. The olein causes the boiled product to be perfectly clear and free from all suspended impurities, whereas tallow olein would furnish a thick product. An increase in the proportion of the vaseline oil at the expense of the olein, causes precipitation of the other constituents, leaving the oleic acid floating on the surface. The fat described above, when applied to driving belts, permeates the leather, without drying or becoming viscid and leaving incrustations on the surface; consequently the leather remains supple and clean.

### CONVERTING BLUBBER INTO TRAIN OIL AND GLUE.

In addition to about 60 to 75 per cent of fatty substance (train oil), and a little water, whale blubber contains 10 to 15 per cent of solid matter in the form of connective tissue. In the usual method of utilizing the blubber, only the train oil is recovered, and that, too, in an imperfect manner. The ordinary plan is to cut the strips of blubber into smaller pieces, which are then treated with direct steam for eight to ten hours in open pans.

This renders out the train oil, but at the same time the influence of heat and moisture on the connective tissue converts a portion of the latter into glue, or glue water, which forms an emulsion with part of the train oil. This glue water is thrown away, although containing 15 to 20 per cent of glue, and 10 to 15 per cent of fat, and the same fate befalls the greaves, though these often contain as much as 40 per cent of train oil. To recover the glue from connective tissue, C. Paul, of Christiania, proposes to first press the cut strips of blubber in the cold state, and then extract the residual 25 per cent of oil by means of benzine, or other suitable solvent, leaving the connective tissue in a condition for conversion into glue.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

### PATENTS.

706,881. Vegetable or Meat Cutter.—Fredrick Barr, New York, N. Y. Filed May 22, 1901. Serial No. 61,396.

706,901. Still for Absorption Refrigerating Apparatus.—Nathan W. Condit, Jersey City, N. J. Filed November 16, 1901. Serial No. 82,535.

706,902. Absorption Refrigerating Apparatus.—Nathan W. Condit, Jersey City, N. J. Filed April 29, 1902. Serial No. 105,202.

706,919. Soap Press.—John J. Forster and Robert L. Murdock, Avalon, Pa. Filed June 21, 1901. Serial No. 65,461.

706,920. Revolving Vacuum Filter for Recovering the Liquid from Slimes, Sands, Pulp or Such Like in Connection with Cyanide or Other Chemical Applications.—George Fraser, Jr., Auckland, and Samuel E. Fraser, Waikino, New Zealand. Filed April 18, 1901. Serial No. 56,513.

706,964. Machine for Removing Hard and Stiff Hairs from Furs or Skins.—Gabriel Lafrique, Paris, France; assignor to the Societe Lafrique, Pinton et Cie, Paris, France. Filed April 22, 1901. Serial No. 56,953.

707,009. Method of Testing Eggs.—Carl Reinhardt, Kaiserslautern, Germany. Filed August 17, 1901. Serial No. 72,396.

707,020. Calf-Weaner.—Lewis H. Saunders, Colby, Kan. Filed April 18, 1902. Serial No. 103,530.

707,029. Filter and Hydraulic Press Member.—Myron A. Smith, New York, N. Y.; assignor to International Machine Co., New York, N. Y. Filed May 25, 1901. Serial No. 61,851.

707,113. Cattle Food.—George H. Hughes, London, England. Filed January 31, 1902. Serial No. 92,052.

707,219. Bluing Machine.—Willis F. Epperson, Ladoga, Ind. Filed November 19, 1901. Serial No. 82,881.

707,290. Packing Auger.—Elmer E. Ziegenfuss, Halstead, Kans. Filed January 23, 1902. Serial No. 90,989.

707,341. Smoke Consumer.—Lewis E. Morgal, Washington, D. C. Filed May 24, 1902. Serial No. 108,808.

707,351. Leather-Skiving Machine.—John W. Poole, Lynn, Mass., assignor to the Poole Skiving Company, Kittery, Me., a corporation of Maine. Filed December 4, 1901. Serial No. 84,689.

707,354. Process of Deodorizing.—Frank M. Pratt, Decatur, Ill. Filed April 5, 1902. Serial No. 101,583.

707,487. Apparatus for Elevating or Conveying and Transferring Ice, Etc.—Edgar A. Wright, Canton, O., a corporation of Ohio. Filed February 15, 1900. Serial No. 5,370.

707,488. Apparatus for Elevating or Lowering and Transferring Ice, Etc.—Edgar A. Wright, Canton, O., assignor to the Aultman Company, Canton, O., a corporation of Ohio. Filed February 15, 1900. Serial No. 5,371.

707,489. Apparatus for Elevating or Conveying and Transferring Ice, Etc.—Edgar A. Wright, Canton, O., assignor to the Aultman Company, Canton, O., a corporation of Ohio. Filed March 13, 1900. Serial No. 8,523.

708,643. Centrifugal Separator.—John P. Hultgren, Stockholm, Sweden, assignor of one-half to Filip Henrik Getzmann, Stockholm, Sweden. Filed March 7, 1901. Serial No. 50,219.

708,644. Smoke-Consumer.—John W. Johnson, Trenton, Mo. Filed April 15, 1902. Serial No. 103,010.

708,652. Reservoir for Dispensing Liquid Soap.—Elmer Lee, New York, N. Y. Filed May 17, 1901. Serial No. 60,785.

708,660. Pickling and Swilling Apparatus.—James R. Phillips, Pittsburg, Pa., assignor to the American Tin Plate Co., Pittsburg, Pa., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed July 10, 1901. Serial No. 67,779.

708,839. Game Apparatus.—Daniel Smith, Griffin Corners, N. Y. Filed January 3, 1902. Serial No. 88,268.

708,845. Rendering Apparatus.—C. Turner, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 7, 1902. Serial No. 101,703.

### TRADE MARK

38,745. Rubber Belting, Rubber Hose and Rubber Packing.—The Consumers' Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 21, 1902. The word "Euclid" used since October 23, 1900.

### WILL APPOINT COMMISSIONERS.

Attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Wilmington, Del., petitioned Judge Spruance for a commission to view and assess damages on the Simmons, Valentine, Armour and Schwartzschild properties in Front street between Thorn and West streets. New petitions were filed by attorneys for the Simmons and the Armour properties. Objections were made to the commission on several grounds, one of which was that the P. W. & B. R. R. Co. failed to exist, and that the company is now merged into the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co.

### THE WRONG OIL MILL PRESIDENT.

Through a typographical error in the last issue of this paper J. J. McNally, of the McNally Manufacturing Oil Company, of Norfolk, Va., was stated to have been president of the Cotton Oil and Fibre Company, of that city. Mr. McNally was formerly manager of the above company before he founded the company bearing his name. James Pollock, of Philadelphia, has been president of the Cotton Oil and Fibre Company, of Norfolk, since its organization, and he is still its president. The McNally Manufacturing Oil Company is entirely distinct and separate concern. The manager of the older company is A. A. Fisher.

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 is the best graphite. The best is the cheapest in the end.  
 Sample and pamphlet for the asking.  
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 East Side Market } 45th Streets  
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue  
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# Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

### CONVENTION COMMITTEE

G. M. Walden, president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, will soon issue a call for a meeting of the executive committee having in charge the entertainment of the members of the National Live Stock Association at the convention to be held at Kansas City on January 13, 14, 15 and 16. For the purpose of entertainment the business men of Kansas City will raise a fund of from \$18,000 to \$20,000.

The membership of the executive committee is as follows:

Commercial Club—C. D. Mill, chairman; W. H. Blades, K. G. Leavens, E. F. Allen, W. C. Goffe, C. M. Baldwin and Daniel Lyons. W. B. Thayer, president of the Commercial Club, is also ex-officio member of this committee.

Board of Trade—C. C. Orthwen, chairman; W. A. Moses, S. C. Woodson, B. C. Christopher, Augustus J. Bulte and President Alexander McKinzie.

Manufacturers' Association—George W. Tefft, chairman; C. A. Brockett, Jerome Twitchell, M. M. Sweetman and President O. V. Dodge.

Live Stock Exchange—G. M. Walden, chairman; Eugene Rust, T. J. Eaman, J. N. Payne, G. W. Campbell, Frank Cooper, C. J. Booth, J. D. Eubank, J. H. Lampe, Henry Hopkins, J. C. McCoy, J. H. Neff, T. B. Lee, F. A. Forsha, William Wright, J. W. Olander, F. G. Robinson, J. F. Gillespie, J. G. Forrest, Harry Trower, W. C. Hendeci, L. A. Allen, I. T. Pryor and J. H. Waite.

Traders' Exchange—J. W. Farrar, chairman; E. S. Downs, J. R. Wilhite and J. H. Aiken.

Railroads—N. Douthitt, Eli Titus and John Fox.

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### THANKS DUE TO THE MEAT SITUATION

The whole country is waking up, industrially, and thinking. The high price of corn, the shortage of good beef cattle and the unavoidable high prices of meats during this year have stirred many somnolent sections from their comatose sleep. If the high prices of meat and things have caused this industrial activity in the East, South and West, the country will be amply repaid for the strain on its purse and the cattle shortage should be thanked rather than lamented for the condition it has shown and the lesson it has taught; also for the thinking and activity it set going. The net result is that the South and the East have determined on stock raising and meat packing; old factory centers have imbibed life and evolved plans for their resuscitation; the feeding of bees and hogs in the South and West under new conditions has been worked out and general activity in the feed, livestock, meat and provision world is felt everywhere. This is due to the unavoidable meat situation and for it all this country has much to be thankful, industrially.

### AN UPTURNED VORTEX

We have rounded up nearly all of the items of domestic expense in reaching the costlier plane of living. The man on the "ground floor" in each instance reaps the benefit and the profits. The consumer who formerly purchased certain articles in certain quantities, at certain prices had totted up the annual bill will find that the same articles in the same quantities at the end of the next year will cost him fully a fifth more in the total. Unless he has squeezed his income up a bit he will be a loser to that extent. This is true of the meat packer as well as of the individual. His fuel is higher; his machinery and appliances are higher; his labor is now dearer—and the high price of stock is not added. We are whirling upward towards a crisis. Whether the financier can avoid it and control the situation is another matter.

### SHOT-GUN TITLE

The action of herders in the West in killing 600 goats of an Angora ranch with a view to exterminating the entire herd is serious enough to call attention to the "shot-gun" policy of certain portions of the country. The fruits of free ranges has been to foster violence among those who desire to use the public domain as an exclusive privilege and to enforce their title at the point of the gun.

The sheep and the cattlemen have more than once engaged in a deadly feud over these

free ranges. The intrusion of the goat into the controversy is another phase of the situation which calls for a check. If the ranges are valuable, the user should pay the owner for their use. An agistment title to an area gives the owner the exclusive right to the forage thereon, whether he wishes to graze sheep, cattle, goats or other merchantable stock upon it. Such grazing title would tend to diminish the outlawry now prevalent in the West by removing the inducement for the employment of desperadoes to maintain individual domain upon the property of the United States. These free ranges must have considerable value to the grazer when the expense of employing a band of desperate men to hold the area is cheaper than paying rent for its use.

The goat is a valuable animal. Its meat is excellent for the table, and its wool valuable to the mohair manufacturer; so is its skin to the tanner. Goat ranching is a new industry, and it should receive encouragement and protection by the Government.

### LIVESTOCK POINTERS

Hogs are still running short. That means continued high pork products. The shortage to date at the leading centers for the season's pack is 2,500,000 hogs. Stockers and feeders furnish the feature of the cattle market. They are being bought in very large quantities, but at high prices for such stock. This indicates that next year's market will be well supplied with finished beef, but at what price the future alone can tell. As the feeders cost now an average of over \$4 per 100 lbs. live weight, it is safe to say that they cannot come back into the market as finished beef steers at under \$6.50 per 100 lbs. average price on the hoof. That means high finished beef next year. The present lower price of grass beef means nothing. Such beef is always cheap at this time of the year.

### A CURIOUS FREE TRADE

In 1890 the bonded warehouse system with its drawbacks and rebates was so improved that the American manufacturer of export goods from imported raw material found himself in possession of virtual free trade in respect to such materials.

Mr. Cleveland, when President, said, in a nutshell "To give American artisans employment, tax, for revenue only, the imported manufactured product which competes with the output of our factories, and let in, free, foreign raw materials which enter into the manufacture of American goods."

The Republican declaration modifies the close of the above by adding these words: "For export," so that it reads: "Let in, free, the foreign raw materials which enter into the manufacture of American goods for export."

The extension of the bonded warehouse

system accomplishes this by adapting its drawbacks to the convenience of the manufacturer. The foreigner simply ships his goods over here to the manufacturer who uses them and pays no duty. They are locked up in the bonded warehouse. When this raw material is taken out the duty is paid on it, and when the finished product into which it enters is exported 99 per cent. of the duty is refunded. Only 1 per cent. is kept to cover the cost of working of the drawback system. Before 1890 there was a special drawback schedule. Since then all articles are included. It is curious free trade.

### THE HEN AS A FACTOR

If you hear a hen cackling respect her; she keeps down food prices. Besides, she never cackles unless she is about to do something or has done something. The hen is the commercial queen of industrial America and the "feathered tribe" has more to do with our prosperity and domestic economy than at first seems. Poultry and eggs control meat prices at certain seasons and influence them at all times. The hen and her product, along with other fowls, are meat's persistent competitors all over the world. This competition is especially felt in this country during the late spring, all summer and early fall.

We now eat last year's fresh eggs and last year's fresh poultry just like we do last year's fresh meats. Cold storage is the wizard in the case. It keeps them on tap. The census enumerators found all the hens, ducks and geese setting the day he was around. The figures sent in showed that the barnyard fowls of America laid 167,000,000 dozen or 2,000,000,000 eggs a year for consumption. At an average of 15c. per dozen they were worth \$250,050,000. To the above must be added the hatching eggs, or, better, the hatched birds that are sold as spring or other poultry. Last year this amounted to \$220,000,000 worth. Thus the annual egg and poultry market crop amounts to \$570,000,000.

In comparison: Our much vaunted wheat crop the same year realized \$303,000,000; our cotton crop \$325,000,000. It beats our production of gold for the year three times over. The sum realized by the poultry industry would have paid all our public school bills for that year and have had a surplus of \$112,000,000 to spare. There are a lot of other crops which the hen could beat in sets of three each. This showing enhances the importance of the chicken and makes the poultry yard a strong competitor of the stock yards.

### WATCH THE COLOR OF THE EGGS

Experts say color of eggs or the breed of the hen has little to do with the flavor of the egg, but good, clean feed and pure, fresh water give fresh flavored eggs, while hens fed on sour swill and rotten meat can hardly help laying rotten eggs.

### MEAT INSPECTION EXPENSES IN GERMANY

The Frankfort Zeitung, of August 5, contains an analysis of the methods prescribed for assessing official fees for the inspection of lard and meats under the new law of June 3, 1900, which, as has heretofore been explained, will enter into full effect from the 1st of October, this year.

The article deals especially with the additional expenses that will be added to the cost of meats, both native and imported, under the new system, and the following deductions are substantially translated from it as of presumable interest in the United States. In respect to lard, the Zeitung says:

In a shipment of 1,000 tubs of lard, each containing 12.5 kilograms (27.55 lbs.) net, 27 tubs will have to be opened, and from the whole number samples of 250 grams (about half a pound) will be taken. Six of these samples will then be submitted to examination to prove whether they are pure lard and contain no adulteration or antiseptic preservative. After this inspection each package in the entire shipment will be stamped with two seals. The cost of each analysis will be 10 marks (\$2.38), and for sampling and stamping each package, 1 pfennig (0.238 c.), which will amount in all to 75 marks (\$17.85).

In respect to small pork shoulders, which weigh on an average 3 kilograms (6.6 lbs.)—that is, 100 pieces weighing 300 kilograms (661 lbs.)—the 100 pieces would pay for inspection fees as follows:

	Marks.
(a) For the general inspection..	7.50=\$1.78
(b) Examination for prohibited preserving materials .....	6.00= 1.43
(c) Examination for trichinae ..	50.00=11.90

Total ..... 63.50=15.11

Or 21 marks (\$5) per 100 kilograms (220 lbs.). To this we must add the duty, 17 marks (\$4.04), so that a grade of meats, the price of which has been during the past five years about 55 marks (\$13) per dozen pieces, will have to pay in duty and inspection fees 38 marks (\$9.04).

The same is true of the full-grown bacon "bellies," which are imported in pieces of 4 to 5 kilograms (8.8 to 11 lbs.) weight, and in the meaning of the meat-inspection law would be classed as pickled meat. As such it will be subject to the same charges as the above-cited shoulders, and will cost in fees for 100 pieces weighing net 450 kilograms (992 lbs.):

	Marks.
(a) For general inspection.....	11.25=\$2.57
(b) For chemical examination..	9.00= 2.14
(c) For inspection for trichinae.	50.00=11.90

Total ..... 70.25=16.91

Or 15.50 marks (\$3.68) per 100 kilograms (220 lbs.). To this amount must be added the duty, 20 marks (4.76)—in all, 35.50 marks (\$8.44) per 100 kilograms (220 lbs.) for duty and importation charges.

The net effect of the new system, as illustrated by these examples, will be to restrict the supply of meat and more or less advance its price in the markets of Germany.

FRANK H. MASON,  
Consul-General.

### RETAIL DEALERS AND OLEOMARGARINE

The Government holds that where an agent is responsible for accounts, that he is the real purchaser, and therefore should have a wholesale license. An agent can guarantee the safe return of money collected, whether or not he is under bond, as a bond protects us against dishonesty only.

A person carrying on the business of retail dealer on oleomargarine at more than one stand or location must pay a license for each stand or location.

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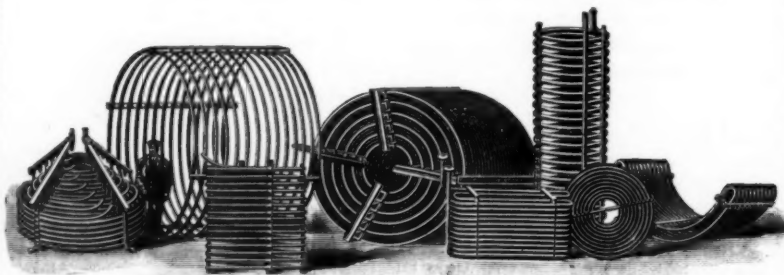
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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

W. H. Forbes, Muncie, Ind., will erect an ice plant.

I. J. True, Westerly, R. I., will install ice and cold storage plant.

C. B. Hubbard, Independence, Ia., will erect a creamery at Waterloo, Ia.

The Central Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss., will erect a 60-ton ice plant.

The Lowville Cold Storage Co., Lowville, N. Y., will erect addition to plant.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., will erect a cold storage plant at Tallahassee, Fla.

The East Carroll Oil & Ice Co., Lake Providence, La., will erect a 25-ton ice plant.

The Cleveland Cold Storage Co., Camden, N. J., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated.

T. J. Armstrong and D. B. Swayne, Altoona, Pa., are organizing a cold storage company.

The plant of the Danville Brewing & Ice Co., Danville, Ill., was damaged by fire; loss \$7,000.

The North Pacific Brewing Co., Astoria, Ore., will erect a brewery and ice plant at Salem, Ore.

The New Haven Elgin Creamery Co., New Haven, Mich., has increased capital from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Co., Los Angeles, Cal., will erect a plant; plans are being drawn by Architect Ferdinand Parmentier.

The Jackson Cold Storage Co., Jackson, Mich., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by W. Reynolds, Jr., E. G. Crafts, A. C. Fassett and others.

The Henry Creamery Co., Henry, Ill., capital \$5,400, has been incorporated by C. R. Jones, B. F. Forrest and J. A. Kays.

## WILL EXPEND HALF A MILLION

The plant of the Cudahy Packing Co. at Sioux City, Ia., will be enlarged.

This statement is made by James H. Hale, superintendent of the company.

Mr. Hale said the improvements would consist of additions to the beef house and a general enlarging of the cold storage capacity.

"We are not prepared to make a detailed statement of the proposed improvements," Mr. Hale said, "but they will cost at least \$500,000.

"The beef killing and hog killing capacity of the plant will be greatly enlarged, and a corresponding increase in the cold storage capacity will be made. Other improvements are in contemplation. This is good news for Sioux City, and what is more, I know of no bad news in store."

## COMMISSIONERS INVESTIGATING

Texas Railroad Commissioners L. J. Storey and Allison Mayfield left on a trip to Houston, Galveston and New Orleans. The object of their visit to those cities is to investigate the local conditions in handling cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products, with the view of learning whether certain local charges are absorbed at Houston and New Orleans, and the rate through Galveston made higher. They will be absent on this business several days.

## PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to Sept. 10—	1902.	1901.
Chicago .....	3,205,000	3,360,000
Kansas City .....	920,000	1,815,000
Omaha .....	1,070,000	1,240,000
St. Louis .....	538,000	890,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	801,500	1,069,500
Indianapolis .....	456,000	590,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	74,000	158,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	123,000	205,000
Cincinnati .....	211,000	269,000
Ottumwa, Ia. ....	196,000	287,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia. ....	192,000	240,000
Sioux City, Ia. ....	451,000	401,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	280,000	255,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	117,000	180,000
Cleveland, O. ....	212,000	248,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	135,000	135,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	43,000	134,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ....	107,200	129,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	39,000	52,400
Above and all other ...	9,675,000	12,165,000
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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Near Deliveries Lower and Somewhat Normal—New Crop Options Fluctuating with Corn—Continued Reserved Cash Buying—Exporters Have Marked Advantage Over Prompt Deliveries.**

There is marked difference of opinion concerning the extent of injury to the late planted corn by the recent frosts. Nothing very definite is as yet obtainable in relation to it. Deductions are made from the various reports had from the growing sections that are entitled to some consideration. No one, however, feels sure that the damage done the corn materially modifies late considered prospects of the fall supply in its effect upon general fat supplies.

The Government report on corn previous to the frost damage had implied a yield of about 2,500,000,000 bushels. Most trade estimates had been of a supply at least 250,000,000 bushels greater than that, or of a crop of essentially 2½ billion bushels, and as based upon very careful consideration of the prospects of the corn growing States. The latest Government bulletin said that in Iowa, Northern Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin the late corn was seriously injured, although one-half the crop in Iowa and Nebraska was too far advanced to be seriously hurt. Trade reasoning, from extreme conditions, is that if half of the crop in Iowa and Nebraska and all of the crop in the Northwest was injured by the frost that about 400,000,000 bushels would be injured and according to the condition of advancement. The position then would be that if the crop outturn should reach 2¼ billion bushels, or only 2½ billion bushels, it would leave a supply of the corn for market purposes close to the largest ever had in any one year, while the full effect of the crop would be had, since even the injured corn was so well advanced that the loss in bulk of it is very moderate, while it answers very well for feeding purposes.

It is because of the absolutely secure much larger crop of corn than ever had before that market values are influenced only to fractionally higher prices, while these improved figures come about through efforts of speculators in their ability to sound an alarm, as well as to cause some nervousness among "shorts," which latter interest would be additionally disturbed through fear of less contract grade as January was reached than had been apprehended.

Up to Wednesday it was hard to hold any advance on corn that had been made spasmodically since the close of the previous week; or at least there were frequent reactions to an easier basis. But in Wednesday's trading a glance over the weather map showed another cold wave in the Northwest, and while probably about all of the damage had been done the corn crop possible, it nerved the bullish sentiment and ½c. to ¾c. advance was made on the new crop options, although by the close there was a loss of ¼c. of the best figures. Thursday's market showed a declining tendency.

It may be said that the hog products markets, the new crop options, have sympathized more with corn this week than affected by any other influence, and because there is no very marked effort on the part of the leading speculators over them; yet new crop options advanced only a trifle, and they appear now to have an uncertain attitude, while the old crop options were coming down in price and are somewhat depressed.

There are traders with the belief that the old crop options may be taken up at any time for a "surge" against the "shorts," however weak the appearance of the markets at present, and that even the January option may be seized upon for occasionally spurt prices, in consideration of the liberal outside "short" interest in it. Yet there would be no reason why the difference in the prices of September and October should not disappear and as against the lower prices for the new crop options. There is, indeed, a good deal of pressure to sell the old stuff, and about 8,000 tcs. lard have been marketed latterly to Europe at a comparatively low price as against the ordinary considered market rates.

It, however, is realized that stocks of the hog products cannot prove burdensome by January, that the hog packing is not likely to be large until the new year is reached, and that the packers would not be as greatly concerned as in most seasons, in the fall months, over the prices of hogs. Therefore, that if a "short" interest is shown of important proportions at any time this side of January that conditions of hog products markets are likely to be chiefly speculative.

There is no prospect of a general active cash demand for the hog products this side of the new season, because of the marked difference in prices for old and new crops. Yet actual needs of consumers of meats and lard, united to special very good demands from the South appear sufficient to use up the comparatively moderate packing.

The later corn market on Thursday showed a further declining tendency, a loss of about ½c. per bushel. Reports were then coming from the West that it was doubtful if even as much as 150,000,000 bushels of the enormous corn crop had been injured by the late frosts, and that that limited quantity, as compared with the entire crop, was nearly as serviceable for feeding as though it had been fully matured. The hog products markets then showed further sharp declines on lard and ribs, with September and October lard down 15 to 17 points and the new crop options at 7 points decline. Pork held up very well.

The latest sales in New York of city pickled bellies are at higher prices, or of 12 lbs. aver., at 12¾@13c., and smoking at 14c. Loose green hams in New York sold at 11½c., and loose green bellies at 12½c.

In New York there has been light buying of pork at unsettled prices. The supplies of lard have been well satisfied by their buying at the West at distinctly lower prices. The trading in the compounds is better at stronger prices. The city cutters are getting decidedly more money for bellies, and they are closely sold up. Loose hams and shoulders have fair demands. The sales in New York are 300 bbls. mess pork at \$18@ \$19; 200 bbls. city family, do., at \$20.50@ \$21; 400 bbls. short clear, do., at \$19.25@ \$21.50; fully 70,000 lbs. city pickled bellies at 12½c. for 12 lbs. ave.; 13c. for 10 lbs. ave.; 13½c. for light smoking; 1,500 loose green hams at 11¼@11½c.; 3,000 loose green bellies at 12¼c.; 2,000 loose city pickled shoulders, at 8½@9c.; 3,000 loose green bellies, at 12¼c.; 1,800 loose green hams, at 11¼@11½c.; Western steam lard about \$10.75 to \$11; although cost and freight has been sold as low as \$10.60; 300 tcs. city steam lard at \$10.20@ \$10.35. Compound lard, 7% @ 7½c., ear lots.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,129 bbls. pork; 9,822,131 lbs. lard; 10,687,573 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 4,308 bbls. pork; 110,056,649 lbs. lard; 17,356, lbs. meats.

Beef shows well supported prices, with the moderate stocks drawn upon steadily. City extra India mess, tcs., sold at \$25 for 150 tcs.; now \$26 asked; barreled extra mess, \$12.50@ \$13.50; packet at \$15@ \$15.50; family, at \$16.50.



# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues well sustained, especially on heavy stock. If there be any tendency toward weakness it is in the line of native cows. Texas receipts are running to heavier selections, and the demand for them continues still. It would not be surprising if late offerings were moved at concession prices in the early future.

**NATIVE STEERS**, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have weakened fractionally, one packer having moved about 3,000 at 14½c. The even money generally prevails, and it would be impossible to obtain a supply representing any volume at less than 15c. It is probable that buyers of harness hides will figure conspicuously in the market before long.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in the current take off at 13½c. Those of earlier date could not be obtained at that price.

**COLORADO STEERS** have moved at 13¼. in moderate volume, though there is a general disposition to offer even money. There is a tendency toward accumulation, and it is not improbable that the end of the month will see a considerable quantity on hand.

**TEXAS STEERS** have sold in fair volume, and continue well sustained at 16c. A lighter weight and those of different periods of salting have sold at a variety of prices, according to weight, quality and selection.

**HEAVY NATIVE COWS** have moved to the number of about 4,000, late take off, at 12½c. They are very firmly held, and in many instances sold heavy. Light cows under 55 lbs. are the subject of little interest, and are in somewhat painful accumulation.

**BRANDED COWS** have sold in substantial volume at 10¾c. Despite the large kill they are well sold ahead, and packers are indisposed to anticipate the kills to any greater extent.

**BULLS** have sold in a moderate way at 11¼c. The way is hardly adequate to the call, partially because the kill is limited.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—There has been something of a recession in buff sales which can be ascribed, no doubt, to the fact that tanners seem inclined to curtail their output as upper leather conditions continue about as unfavorable as it is possible for them to be. Another factor contributing toward decline is the general supply of light cows. Eastern tanners continue the usual plaint concerning the disparity of hides and leather values, claiming that at the present relative prices of raw and finished materials there is no profit in converting hides into leather, and if the apathetic attitudes of tanners may be accepted as a criterion there is evidently some basis for the claim.

**NO. 1 BUFFS**, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., have moved in substantial volume at 9¾c. The usual stretch of 1c. prevails between the two selections. Offers below schedule made by Eastern tanners are not receiving a great deal of attention, though it is quite possible that if vamp stock conditions continue as unpropitious as they have been it is quite possible that upper leather hides will recede in price in the early future.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., are available at 9¼c., which is a quarter of a cent less than the same selection brought earlier in the week.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** continue a strong feature at 10½c. Inferior selections offer a variety of prices.

**NO. 1 HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, while in many cases sold ahead have fallen off from 10½ to 10¼c.

**NATIVE BULLS** have sold at 9¼c. flat despite the fact that persistent efforts have been made to purchase them at the even money, for which attempt there seems but little excuse, as the demand is at least fully adequate to the supply.

**NO. 1 CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., are firmly

held at 12c. for a good country selection, as they are very scarce.

**DEACONS** continue a strong factor at from 65 to 85c., according to weight, quality and selection.

**SLUNKS** 35 to 40c.

**HORSEHIDES** are only fairly firm, and range in price from 3.20 to 3.25.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The packers are well sold up, and country stock is in active request at current prices. We quote:

**GREEN PACKER PELTS**, 82½@85c.

**GREEN COUNTRY PELTS**, 60@70c.

**GREEN PACKER LAMBS**, 82½@85c.

### BOSTON.

The local hide market has shown an appreciable tendency toward weakness since our last report, as at the present writing it would be impossible to obtain more than 9½c. for buffs, and tanners operate with reluctance even at that figure. The latter claim that 9½c. buffs converted into leather at the current figures for that commodity can only be worked at a loss. It is freely stated by tanners that lower prices are an assured condition of the early future, but as their opinion can reasonably be assumed to be biased, it can hardly be accepted as competent. New Englanders are closely sold up, and it is difficult to provide a sufficient quantity to meet the demand, as receipts are very small. Calfskins are in active demand and short supply,

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones.  
Wool Puller and Tallow Renderer. Manufacturer of Page's Perfected Poultry Food

while sheep skins are rather an unimportant factor.

### PHILADELPHIA.

While there is no quotable change in the situation there is a perceptible undercurrent of weakness generally felt in this market, and it is thought that advances at least for the present has been checked. The situation seems to be characterized by general disposition on the part of both buyer and seller to await developments. The appended quotations can hardly be said to accurately reflect conditions, which, as have already been stated, tend toward weakness. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**, 12c.

**COUNTRY STEERS**, 11½c.

**CITY COWS**, 10c.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 9¼@9¾c.

**COUNTRY BULLS**, 9¼@9¾c.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN SALTED MEATS.**—The market has not shown any great degree of activity for the very logical reason that tanners are opposed to paying the prices demanded. Outside of the Chicago contemporary, it is doubtful if any other center reserves its strength as well as New York. We quote:

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs and up, 14¾@15c. (Continued on page 31).

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—It is a distinctly strong market for nice grades, particularly for kettle, or those qualities that could hardly be classed with the understood edible grades except perhaps that they would show quite as good body as the accepted edible quality, however, otherwise they would not range closely alongside of it. Yet of course these nice kettle lots are to be used for edible purposes and because of that largely hold their firmness. The demands for these fine goods are as marked at all of the surrounding markets, and it is beyond question that the production of them is insufficient and that buyers feel that they have bargains in their values even though they stand relatively much higher than usual as compared with the other grades of tallow. All of these upper grades of tallow look cheap as compared with the cost of oleo. stearine and which latter product is in an increasingly firm position on the limited supplies of it available. It is a period of the year when the wants of the compound makers of edible grades are necessarily steady in rather good volume, as the consumption of the compounds is liberal because of the well kept up prices for pure lard while the outturns of fat hardly increase for the make of the tallow and stearine, whatever larger supplies of cattle, as of poor quality, come along. Yet these high grades of tallow are left out of consideration and qualities are considered that depend wholly upon soap trade demands there is a feeling of uncertainty over market conditions even though their prices are comparatively cheap. It is true that the melters realizing that with the cool weather coming in, in which tallow improves in quantity, and with the fall season's trading about to open taking a little steadier stand over market conditions for even these undergrades of tallow, but it does not materialize to absolute confidence, and for the reason that the soap makers simply ignore any more confident attitude of melters and neglect the market. Most of our local soap-makers seem to have their kettles fairly full of tallow and are apathetic over any position taken by holders of it. And for these soap grades of the beef fat we cannot see by any of the advices from Eastern or Western markets that there is any apprehension on the part of the soapmakers over obtaining supplies at easy prices.

It is a peculiar year in that as essentially everything is likely to be ultimately more favorable to buyers as the outcome of benefits from the large corn and forage crops, that there is apt to be very conservative buying until the period of the year is reached when the new crops exert a decided influence. Of course, cattle supplies to yield the ordinary amount of fat are not probable for some months yet, but it is felt by buyers that as other fats will be influenced, notably hog and cotton oil sorts, at an earlier period than the

cattle fat by direct influences, that the latter is likely to be indirectly affected.

The indifference of our local soap buyers over tallow was markedly shown this week when an effort to sell 100 hhds. city at 5½c. had to be broken up in lots of 50 hhds., as no one buyer cared to take that quantity and yet the other melters seemingly have a pegged price of 6½c., and allow steady accumulations, which are now of rather a considerable order. And city, in tierces could hardly be bought under 6½c.; indeed, the latest sale of it was at \$6.40.

Put, despite these low prices on city hhds., the choice grades of kettle, largely out of town make, are realizing 7c. and even to 7½c., with sales at both prices, not only here but at surrounding markets. The ordinary prime lots of country are probably not better than 6½c. and the common grades of it are as low as 6¼c. But there is very little country arriving, with marked dissatisfaction of the interior melters over market conditions at the seaboard, except for their best stock, which they have no trouble in finding a market for their best stock nearer home at the indicated high figures.

Edible has been sold in New York at 7½c. for 100 tes. out of town; but it is probably that for city made at least ¼c. more than that could be made.

The London sale on Wednesday was cabled "unchanged," with 250 casks sold out of 750 casks offered.

The Western markets are held a little steadier, while they are distinctly firm for the edible qualities. Nominal prices there are about 7½c. for prime packers' and 6½c. for city renderers'.

**OLEO OIL.**—Lifeless conditions still at Rotterdam, where the disposition, as elsewhere, is to buy close to actual needs on the expectations of more favorable general markets as the season advances to the benefits from new crops. Yet there is a good business in butterine at Rotterdam. The demands in

New York are of moderate volume. Rotterdam quotes 67 florins New York quotes extra at 11½c. @ 12c. per lb.; No. 2 at 10½c., and No. 3 at 8½c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There is no trouble found in keeping alive confident positions for the stearine. The one or two large buyers scooped up about all the local pressers had for near deliveries, merely protecting their needs for the make of compounds an dealized that there was no prospect of better bargains for the product in some time, as the make of the stearine promises to be of the late moderate volume for many weeks ahead. Therefore while there is no present activity to the stearine trading, yet other compound makers are compelled to drop in for enough of the stearine to take in near future productions of it, and the tone of the market is decidedly strong. A lot of 50,000 lbs. was sold to a local compound maker for October delivery at 13½c., and his price would be paid further. There is not much doing at Chicago where 13½c. is quoted.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There have been sales of about 30,000 lbs., in tierces, at 12c. There is only an occasional demand and the price is based more upon the lard value. No marked surplus offerings either here or at the West.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—The foreign market are not anxious to figure over the future deliveries, as awaiting larger offerings on the new crop cotton oil. The asking prices continue 6@6½c. per pound for November and December deliveries.

**GREASE.**—There is slack buying by pressers, as the stearine and oil are not freely wanted. The soapmakers are somewhat indifferent, as holding very fair accumulations of soap materials. The export interest is very tame. In fact there is general distrust over the situation in view of the advancing season to new crop positions for associated products, buying interests all around. "A" white is quoted at 7@7½c.; "B" white at 6½c. @ 6¾c.; bone at 5½c. @ 5¾c.; house at 5¼c. @ 5½c.; yellow at 5¼c. @ 5½c. At Chicago 7c. is quoted for "A" white, 6c. for "B" white, 5½c. asked for house, 5¼c. asked for yellow, and quoted 4½c. for brown.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—It has been possible to sell only small lots in this way; yellow

(Continued on page 27.)

## TALLOW TRIERS

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

### FIRM POSITIONS, LITTLE BUSINESS

The asking prices all around are essentially those that prevailed in the previous week. There is quite as marked indifference as then on the part of buyers. In fact, harmonizing of views over market conditions of the oil is difficult, and there is not likely to be much life to trading in it until there is a better understanding of seed and other prices, while it would seem as if seed prices were to remain high for some time.

At present high prices are being paid for seed by mills, most of them the new mills, who must have it as against some of their oil contracts and again by mills who are buying the seed to supply oil to some of the new mills that will be late in getting to work and who had contracted ahead to deliver oil. Where the outside prices are paid for the seed, as, for instance, up to \$20 per ton in the Valley, and to \$18, and, perhaps, more, some say to even \$20, in Texas, and to \$18, and in instances even \$20 in the Southeast, and possibly at \$18 at Memphis; there are necessarily only limited quantities needed, and the prices are paid more at points at which there is some competition by the smaller mills, while in other sections the larger mills are picking up the seed for much less money, but more at points less convenient to reach by the smaller mills. This makes the range of prices as near as they can be arrived at in the feverish conditions markedly wide apart, and all the way from \$12 to \$20 in Texas, and \$15 to \$18 in the Southeast, although there may be a limited area in which even up to \$20 is paid in the Southeast.

With the condition of the seed market on the spurty demands for the product of course productions of oil will be hindered, as the larger mills are not likely to start up until the fever over buying by the smaller mills is over, while they realize that the seed supply is likely to be a somewhat larger one than that of last year despite damaged cotton

crop reports and that its market prices must ultimately be much more to their advantage.

But just when seed prices are likely to settle to a normal basis is very uncertain. There are many traders with the opinion that there is hardly likely to be a general straightening out of seed prices before January; or, in other words, that it will be a sort of "go-as-you-please" seed market to a later period than usual, and because of the absence this year of a combination over prices to be paid for it. This may mean a more moderate production of the oil than ordinarily for awhile, however large the production of the oil is likely to be for the season on the requirements of it.

It is a peculiar season as well, in the consideration of most producers in the possible effect upon market values for all fats as a later period comes along of the large corn and general forage crops the likely to the less than average demands for oil productions until fall effects from the corn crop are had over general fat markets and with the belief that buyers will be very conservative until they are assured of normal values over food supplies for the coming season. Certainly large producers would not think of extensively contracting for seed at around its current prices, and as against even the prices for the oil, and which may be full values as against those to develop at perhaps a late period of the season, while there is a feeling that as the season advances the entire positions for hog and cattle fats must yield on the larger productions, in the event of which cotton oil would naturally sympathize.

Concerning the corn crop, figuring is being done upon this basis, that if the frosts at the close of last week injured the late planted corn in some States, yet that it was so near maturity; that if the grain does not come up to some requirements of market conditions; that it will go nearly as far for feeding purposes as though it had been fully matured, and that if, say, about 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels have been thus injured that there is an enormous crop otherwise for market purposes and that there must be expectations for the coming year's fat supplies, based upon a general supply of corn and general forage much the largest ever produced. The hog and cattle fats as they increase in supply must before the season closes exert an influence over cotton oil; therefore, indirectly, the extent of the corn crop

is likely to be of marked consideration as concerns cotton oil prices at some time in the season whatever may be the development this side of January, in which early period, while there is, of course, likely to be an increasing supply of cotton oil, yet it is improbable that there can be markedly burdensome additions to the supplies of hog and cattle fats.

It is the apprehension of the more important traders over future conditions of all fat markets through the indicated influences that will make them very conservative this fall over buying seed if planters are at all unreasonable in their views over prices for it. Moreover, the large mills feel that there is not likely to be the usual active fall trading in the oil, because of the temper of buyers to await for settled conditions from the new crops.

The present sensitive conditions for seed had been looked upon two or three weeks as probable for a time in the early marketing of it; they are no guide to the situation for the more important supply. They, of course, do not offer a material profit as against the market values for the oil, and it is because of this that there is little further disposition on the part of the mills to sell the oil, except at strong prices, however that demands are very slack at the prices and likely to remain so.

There are more radical developments than ordinarily in a new crop season to give marked uncertainty over market conditions for the oil, and to keep quiet trading in it. Aside from the feeling that buyers at home and abroad have concerning effects from the large corn crop, there is the recognized materially lower prices for new crop options of hog products as against those for deliveries through to the close of October, the strained prices for the September and October delivery of lard, however that some decline in them has taken place and which will tend to quiet cash trading; then, again, there are the variable reports that are going about concerning the cotton crop, which make a restraining factor over trading. It is clear that it will be a matter of several weeks before the commercial atmosphere is sufficiently cleared for confidence over buying anything in the food line in excess of actual needs.

Then again the remarkable weather conditions this year over the West in the appearing at this early period of the season of heavy frosts over the corn belt, although it is hardly likely that further material damage can be done the grain, makes the cotton oil people nervous of frost reaching some of the southern sections at an early period and perhaps to modify prospects of a large top crop. Yet the South as a whole has had for the season

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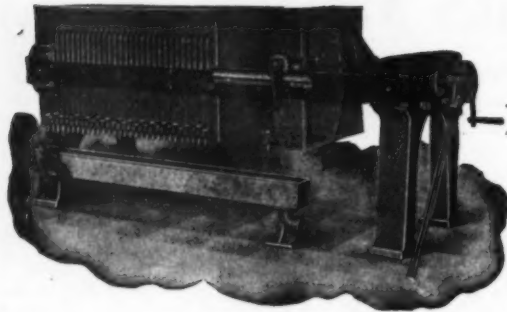
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its ordinary warm weather and has escaped thus far the sudden climatic changes of the northern and western sections.

While the advices this week have not in any instance in our opinion been of a convincing order, as against ideas of a larger cotton crop than that had last year, yet if it is possible to get the benefits of an abundant top crop through late frost the seed position would of course be much more advantageous to the mills, and, unquestionably, the top crop is at present looking fine in some of the more important producing States whatever apprehension there may be of weather conditions affecting it.

The fact that cotton oil has been selling slowly latterly implies nothing more than the conservative temper over essentially everything and which will be longer this fall season in being dismissed than ordinarily, because of the extraordinary values now current on old crops, and the rather long time ahead before the new crop deliveries are had upon their proper basis of prices.

While the old crop deliveries of pure lard are at present a little unsettled, with September workings down to the lower October basis, there is an impression that there will be somewhat feverish conditions for them before they take their place among the things that were; there is a feeling that perhaps October "shorts" may yet be squeezed, and that the hog packers and leaders generally are in a position, favored by supplies, to swing the markets sharply against "shorts." It would be several months before stocks of hog products could assume burdensome proportions; meanwhile their positions are likely to be more of a speculative order. Even the January option of hog products is open to markedly sensitive prices, as there is a liberal "short" interest in it, especially among the outsiders, who had felt a few weeks since that it was good policy to sell ahead, as against the in-

coming large corn crop, and yet there is now more general realization that there cannot be quite as marked effect in January from the basis of supplies as had been apprehended, but that it will take a later period than that in the new year before well-defined effect is had from the new corn crops, however much lower the January deliveries all around are likely to sell under the current prices for old crops. On Wednesday even the new crop options of hog products were advancing a little from their late low basis, and as in sympathy with fractional advances in corn on the frost damaged grain crop reports. But the succeeding day corn lost the advance in part, and hog products were less firm.

The exporters have been doing little in the cotton oil this week. Marseilles has been sending further orders for lots of 100 bbls. or so for prompt shipment and has taken for the week about 700 bbls. more of old prime yellow on the spot at 40¢@40½¢, chiefly at 40½¢, while some others will not sell under 41¢@41½¢; about 300 bbls. also taken at 40¢ for a little later delivery this month. There is no other foreign demand at near the market

prices. Since on large lots, where there is a disposition to negotiate upon them, they are steadily offered from consignments in Europe at less than the lay-down market price here. The Hull (Eng.) market has declined about 3d. for the week, and is now quoted at 25s.

The market in New York, outside of the sales of old oil referred to, has shown sales of 60 bbls. prime yellow, October delivery, at 36½¢@37¢; 300 lbs., same delivery, first half of October, at 37¢@37½¢, and October is now firm at 37¢; while for November delivery 36¢ is quoted, while it might be difficult to buy larger lots under 36½¢; yet at the inside prices the usual buyers have marked hesitancy in trading in it, although there is marked confidence over October, with the belief of moderate supplies then.

The mills have very irregular views over their crude oil, while, as implied, most of them do not care to sell for the present. There have been sales, however, of 10 tanks crude in Georgia and Alabama, September delivery, at 30¢, and at other points in the southeast.

(Continued on page 51.)

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15 tanks at 29½@30c. It may be said that the southeast mills ask 30c. for the crude tanks for near deliveries, and that few buyers care to pay over 28c. for the October delivery and that 29c. is asked for November delivery. The nominal prices in Texas for the crude, tanks, are 28½@29c. for September delivery, and at Memphis 30c. for September delivery and at 28½@29c. for October. There have been sales of new crop winter yellow in New York to the amount of 600 bbls. at 40c. for November to March deliveries, and 100 bbls., same delivery, latter half October, at 39½c.

LATER.—There has been a large sale of old prime yellow, for export, or of 5,000 bbls., at equal to 41c. The crude at the mills has sold at 29c., in Georgia for 10 tanks, and at 27½c. for 3 tanks in Texas for December.

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has continued about the same as last week. There has been hardly any trading with the exception of a few sales of prompt and early October oil. We looked for lower prices for prompt oil, but the holders of spot oil are still asking stiff prices. The difference in price of September and early October oil is so great that prospective purchasers are holding off. Early in the week, first half October oil sold at 37c., while spot oil sold at 40½c. As the difference in price is entirely out of proportion, it seems that either October oil will have to go up, or prompt oil come down in price.

The demand from Europe for prompt oil has also decreased, and foreigners will not pay anywhere near the price asked in this market. They can hardly be blamed for this, as oil for shipment the first week in October is offered, and has been sold in Europe at a parity of 37c. We even heard of a sale of a round lot of oil for first half October shipment at 36½c.

From advices we have from the South we learn that there is likely to be made, at least

as much oil as last year and possibly more. The mills, however, are not getting as much seed just now as they would under usual conditions. The farmers have an idea that prices for cottonseed oil will be high, and therefore think that they are entitled to their share of the final profit. They are consequently holding off, and will not sell seed, except at exorbitant prices. We understand that in some cases as high as \$20 was paid for seed. On the other hand, it is said that considerable seed has been sold at around \$15. As to November and later deliveries, the market has shown quite some weakness both here and in the South, and the tendency seems toward lower prices.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 39½c. to 40c. asked; do., October, 37c. asked and 36¼c. bid; November, 36c. asked to 35½c. bid; do., December, 36c. asked and 35½c. bid; off do., 39c. to 39½c. sales; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 44½c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 44½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 25s. Peanut oil is steady at 6c. to 6¼c.

#### TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

(Continued from page 24.)

brought 5¼@5½c. for about 75,000 lbs. White is rather nominal at 7c.

LARD OIL.—has a variable temper on the irregular lard position, while demands are very slack and the moderate make accumulates. Quoted at about 77c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Chicago quotes extra at 63c., and dark No. 1 at 53c., which would be 2c. advance on late quotations. The city pressers quote prime to 56c., 20 cold test at 90@92c.; 30 cold test at 80@82c., and 40 cold test at 70c. The 20 cold test is, of course very scarce, but there is a fair supply of other qualities.

CORN OIL.—In a jobbing way about 6c. is made; but on export business in large quantities would probably be done around 5½c. Little life to trading.

#### COTTONSEED NOTES

The Empire Cotton Oil Mill, Temple, Tex., has been transferred to G. F. Swift; consideration \$90,000.

M. E. Singleton, Fort Worth, Tex., will erect a cottonseed oil mill at East St. Louis, Ill.

The Buckeye cotton oil mill at Augusta, Ga., is now in operation.

#### NEW FIRM

The traders in cottonseed oil, tallow, etc., upon the floor of the New York Produce Exchange were pleased to learn that Mr. James M. Adams, who has been in the indicated trading interests for many years, and is thoroughly familiar with them, while having extensive domestic and foreign connections, has formed a copartnership with Mr. James L. Alexander, and that under the firm name of Alexander & Adams, with offices at 103 Produce Exchange, will conduct a general export, import and commission business, covering cottonseed oil, tallow, greases, stearine, etc.

#### BIG ORDER FOR BARRELS

The magnitude of the business to be done by Fred Oliver in the manufacture of cottonseed oil at Norfolk, Va., on the property purchased by him on Paradise Creek, may be realized by the contract closed by him with the Holmes Company, of Hawkinsville, Ga., for the manufacture of barrels. B. Holmes, general manager of the Holmes Company, left for home, taking with him a signed contract to manufacture 100,000 barrels a year for five years. Mr. Oliver having the option of increasing the order to 500,000 a year, or 2,500,000 during the five years of the contract.

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# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## THE GREAT BEEF BUILDING TESTS

The National Provisioner, in the series of articles which begins with this issue presents the final result of the great cattle feeding test carried out by the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Ia. The tests are known as the Odebolt tests. They were conducted on the Brookmont Farm, Odebolt, Ia., under the supervision of Professor C. F. Curtiss, the director of the Experiment Station, for the purpose of determining the condimental stock foods such as the by-products of corn, cottonseed and flax-

ulating the digestive organs to such an extent that a much larger proportion of the corn consumed by the animal is digested. During the last four months of last year, the Animal Husbandry Department received hundreds of letters from cattle feeders throughout the corn belt states requesting information as to the advisability of feeding condimental foods or "stock foods" as they are more commonly known. Many of the letters read about as follows: "Which stock food gave the best results at your station? The agent for the stock food claims that theirs gave the best results

a most important subject of vital interest to many feeders who have deserved the information without waiting for completion of further tests. Arrangements have been made for duplication of the work during the coming winter. Associated with Prof. Curtiss in the work have been Prof. W. J. Kennedy and F. R. Marshall and the feeding was done by R. J. Kinzer.

### Net Profit Per Steer

The "Chicago Daily Live Stock World" thus summarizes the net result:

A summary of results can best be conveyed by giving the net profits per steer on each of the lots. They are:

Corn fed lot—Average selling price \$7.45; average selling value of steers at Chicago, \$92.68; average net profit per steer \$14.49.

Corn and oil meal—Average selling price per 100, \$7.50; average value of steers at Chicago \$97.12; average net profit per steer \$14.85.

Corn and gluten meal—Average selling price \$7.65; average value of steers at Chicago \$100.06; average net profit per steer \$17.90.

Corn and gluten feed—Average selling price per 100, \$7.60; average value of steers at Chicago \$97.50; average net profit per steer \$17.60.

Corn and germ oil meal—Average selling price per 100, \$7.40; average selling value of steers at Chicago, \$93.61.

Average net profit per steer \$12.16.

Corn and dried blood—Average selling price per 100, \$7.60; average value of steers at Chicago \$95.61; average net profit per steer \$15.36.

Corn and Iowa food—Average selling price per 100 lbs., \$7.40; average value of steers at Chicago, \$88.87; average net profit per steer, \$13.09.

Corn and International food—Average selling price per 100 lbs. \$7.20; average selling price at Chicago, \$84.02; average net profit per steer \$6.33.

Corn and Standard food—Average selling price per 100 lbs. \$7.00; average value of steers at Chicago, \$83.86; average net profit per steer, \$5.52.

Corn and grass—Average selling price per 100 lbs. \$7.65; average value of steers at Chicago, \$94.07; average net profit per steer, \$14.97.



LOT I.—FED ON CORN AND WHEAT STRAW.  
Courtesy Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

seed and dried blood fed in conjunction with corn; also as to the advisability of changing cattle on a full grain ration from dry feed to grass.

The whole problem was one of economic beef building on the frames of abattoir cattle. The following were the problems involved in the tests:

- 1 Oil Meal and Corn vs. Corn.
- 2 Cottonseed Meal and Corn vs. Corn.
- 3 Gluten Meal and Corn vs. Corn.
- 4 Buffalo Gluten Feed and Corn vs. Corn.
- 5 Germ Oil Meal and Corn vs. Corn.
- 6 Dried Blood and Corn vs. Corn.
- 7 Iowa Stock Food and Corn vs. Corn.
- 8 International Stock Food and Corn vs. Corn.
- 9 Standard Stock Food and Corn vs. Corn.
- 10 Corn and dry feed vs. Corn and Grass.

Some of the reasons for the experiments are thus stated by Prof. Curtiss:

"The problem of most vital importance to the cattle feeder of the Middle West at the present day is, how to produce beef more economically. The marked advance in the value of farm lands and the strenuous competition of the range territory coupled with the high priced feeding-stuffs have materially changed conditions from what they were less than two decades ago. Can he afford to feed 55 or 60c, corn to cattle and hope to realize a profit? Can he, by the addition of some by-product or condimental food, secure better returns from the corn fed? These have been during the past year and are at the present day, very perplexing problems to the feeder. He has heard it stated that some of the by-products of corn, flaxseed or cottonseed when fed with corn will give much better returns than corn alone. He has been informed by the "stock food man" that a little stock food fed in conjunction with corn will increase his returns from 50 to 100 per cent., this being due to the fact that the stock food has the power of increasing the appetite of the animal also of stim-

ulating the digestive organs to such an extent that a much larger proportion of the corn consumed by the animal is digested. During the last four months of last year, the Animal Husbandry Department received hundreds of letters from cattle feeders throughout the corn belt states requesting information as to the advisability of feeding condimental foods or "stock foods" as they are more commonly known. Many of the letters read about as follows: "Which stock food gave the best results at your station? The agent for the stock food claims that theirs gave the best results

and that you recommend it." We always replied, stating "that we had never conducted any experiments with stock foods at our station, thus could not recommend any one brand over another."

The feeding tests were conducted in such a way as to make them, as nearly as possible farm tests in every day beef feeding.

Prof. Curtiss says in regard to these tests, that the results are not deemed final or conclusive, but are presented as data bearing on



LOT II.—FED ON OIL MEAL AND WHEAT STRAW.  
Courtesy Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

### HOGS BETTER IF CLEAN

A western hog raiser who knows hogs, says: "Experience shows that hogs kept in a clean pen or small lot are less liable to infection than those that run in a large field in the neighborhood of other infected swine. Keep the pens dry and disinfected every week with air-slaked lime, and a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and from three to five drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water is a preventative."



## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

Delegates from the various Retail Butcher Associations of Connecticut met in Meriden last week to discuss, among other things, the raising of \$25,000 for a co-operative soap factory. A meeting was held at Hartford recently on the same matter. The plant will be owned by the State Association.

The barbecue of the Meriden, Conn., Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association netted the organization \$300. The net result last year was \$400.

The members of the Buffalo, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association disclaim any knowledge of the proposed co-operative fat melting plant which it has been stated would be started by the retailers of Buffalo.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Savannah, Ga., has resolved to build a co-operative abattoir plant and are now looking for a site for the proposed slaughterhouse. The factory will render fats, make bone fertilizer and cure hides. It will, if built on the lines laid down, be a comprehensive affair for the proposed small capital of \$15,000.

The Calumet, Mich., Retail Butchers' Association elected the following officers for the year: John Shea, president; Herman Sack, of the Fox Market, vice-president; Homer Beauchane, recording secretary; D. C. Keough, financial secretary; J. Wormington, treasurer.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of St. Joseph, Mo., has elected the following directors: C. H. Nelson, W. E. Sullivan, C. J. Pohle, John Egli, Fred Mueller, C. Kropp, Wm. Davis, I. L. Daley, L. A. Kieffer, George Akers.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Toledo, O., only sells first class meats. No "seconds," whatever that may mean, are handled. Only Western meat is sold in Toledo.

Michael J. Schimler, the butcher, at 410 St. Antoine St., Detroit, Mich., tried sweeping the street with his face, hanging on to a trolley car, but found it a bad investment.

The authorities of Columbus, O., have made Frank L. Parks defendant in a suit for selling what the locals call "adulterated sausage." What is a sausage? And what then is an adulterated sausage? Sausage in the abstract is an impossibility.

Two butchers at Waterloo, Ia., refused to sell a black-listed customer any meat. The eating-house proprietor, so slighted, has brought suit for \$5,000 damages each against them. If she only had several more to refuse her and if she got damages from some and some other "ifs," she'd make the boycott a paying line.

A negro got \$5 worth of sausages from Nicholas Auth, the butcher at Center Market, Washington, on a forged order. The body of the black man was not a fair exchange.

The Rochester, N. Y., Sausage Manufacturers' Association has granted the union terms—20c. per hour regular; 25c. per hour overtime; foreman of 5 men, \$18 per week, of 3 men, \$15; 1 foreman and 1 workman in factory, \$13 and \$12 per week, respectively.

The packing plants in this country do over \$1,250,000,000 worth of business.

The prices of live stock have declined fully 20 per cent at Philadelphia. Cheaper meat is expected.

## A CATTLE FENCE 700 MILES LONG

They have some big things in Texas and long fences. But when Uncle Sam and Canada finish the building of the 700 mile long Montana boundary line, fences will look short in Texas. This big fence is to prevent Canadian cattle crossing the border, and vice versa.

## NEW SHOPS

Haas & Latimer say that there is a good opening for a new butcher shop on Broadway, West Park, McKeesport, Pa.

J. Luston will open a butcher shop to-day in the Probasco building, Bloomington, Ill. George Park opens a market at Thirtieth and Federal Sts., Camden, N. J.

Rasmussen Bros. are doing well in their new market just opened at Ridgefield, Conn. Heath & Brown will open a market at Greenwich, N. Y., in the old McDougall stand.

It is said that F. W. Parsons' store at Dexter, Me., will soon have a meat market under it.

G. Herbert Davis will enter the meat business at Danielson, Conn.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

Mr. Stanton has bought E. G. Galoup's meat market at McLean, N. Y.

Warren Muller has bought the fixtures of Wm. Bruckmann's market at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Henry Demain and Frank Shean have purchased H. L. Smith's market business at Walnut St., Morgantown, W. Va.

Frank Case has closed his butcher shop at Greenview, Ill., leaving the town with only one market.

W. P. Fox, of Sweetser, has bought Love & Son's market at Converse, Me.

Joseph Marchisi has bought Thomas Moat, Jr.'s market at Lenox Dale, Mass.

Bert Sturdivan now runs the lower meat market at Atlantic, Ia.

## BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Philip Abendschoen, the widely known butcher of Central Market, Baltimore, Md., died at his home, 1516 William street, last week. His throat was cut from ear to ear; every appearance of suicide.

Joseph Chauncey, the prominent butcher at Alexandria, Va., died there last week, aged 66 years. It is considered a personal loss by the people there.

## MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

A disastrous fire at Cotton Plant, Ark., destroyed the meat market of J. E. Hysmith.

The market of George Brindle & Son in the Everett House, Martinsburg, W. Va., has been gutted by fire.

Riley & Wright's butcher shop has been burned at Davenport, Ia.

The sausage store and factory at West Third St., Denver, Col., has been destroyed by fire.

Riley & Wright's meat market, at Clearfield, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

Wendelen Schneible's meat market, at Titusville, Pa., was burned on Monday. Heavy loss.

## BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—F. R. Hysmith, Cotton Plant; meat; burned out.—Dean & Kilgore, Fordyce; meat market; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—Wm. H. Jablonski, Bridgeport; meat market; sold out to D. E. McNamara.—Cannon & Flanagan, Hartford; meats, etc., T. F. Cannon, indiv., R. E. mtgs., \$0,500.—Daniel Berkowitz, New Brighton; meats; warranty deed.

INDIANA.—Church & Cotton, Bluffton; meats; sold out.

KENTUCKY.—M. L. Crutcher, Frankfort; meat; out of business.—Hayden & Faulconer, Frankfort; meat; out of business.—Featherstone & Macon, Mayfield; meats, etc., succeeded by J. C. Macon.

MAINE.—S. H. Frost, Pittsfield; butcher; sold R. E. \$1, etc.—Herbert D. Philbrick, York; retail fish; mortgaged R. E. \$1,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Derrick & Delaney, Brookfield; meats; burned out; ins.—John R. Webster, Waltham; prov., etc.; discontinued; James R. Hawkes, succeeds.—Bessie Warshaw, Boston; provisions, etc.; wife of Eli; files married woman certificate.—Reine & Aurel Levesque, Fall River; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$1,100.—Saratates E. Manikas, Haverhill; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$342.—Daniel W. Baker, New Bedford; provisions, etc.; sold real estate (amount not given).—Joseph T. Baldwin, New Bedford; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—Wm. Darling, New Bedford; provisions; sold real estate (amount not given).—Ciro Scipione, Watertown; provisions, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$1,200.—August Holmes, Manistee; meat; sold out.

MINNESOTA.—Charles Hannekamp, Cloquet; meat; if interested inquire at office (11).—Felix Zeipen, Duluth; meats; succeeded by Anderson Bros.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Holland & Richards, Hinsdale; provisions; dissolved. C. A. Holland & Son continue.—R. S. Ormsby, Manchester; prov., etc.; discontinued.—Maynard & Dupond, Manchester; prov., etc., dissolved. M. R. Maynard & Co., succeed.

NEW YORK STATE.—Sweeney & Dillon, Glens Falls; meat; B. Dillon succeeds.—John Livingston, Rochester; meat; chattel mortgage, \$250.

OHIO.—Longcoy Bros., Kent; meats, etc.; sold out.—James T. Diehm, Akron; prov., etc., R. E. mortgages, \$10,000 and \$4,500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Geo. A. Kastelmeyer, Allegheny; meats; judgments aggregating \$892.—Metro Hornick, Dickson City; meats; judgments \$300.—Frank J. Wesley, Pittsburg; meats, etc., confessed judgment, \$932.—Henry Kehrli, Scranton; meat; judgment, \$2,600.

RHODE ISLAND.—J. A. Cunningham & Son, Providence; meats; chattel mortgage, \$1,500.



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**\$1,000.00** in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

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and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

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In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Livestock market report furnished by Bowles Live Stock Commission Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., September 17, 1902:

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle first three days this week were 49,378, showing an increase of about 1,000 head, compared with the same period a week ago. Nearly one-half of the receipts have been from the Northwest ranges, and although the supply continues liberal, the market is without quotable change from our last letter. Official receipts Monday, 22,617. Market was dull and slow at the recent sharp decline. Top cattle sold at \$8.60 for three loads averaging 1,458 lbs. to 1,519 lbs., and only a very few sales were recorded above \$8. Cattle under \$7 met with very slow sale and showed the most weakness. Prices for beef cattle ranged from \$4.15 for the inferior light killers to \$8.60, with the bulk of the good to choice cattle largely from \$6.75 to \$7.50, and plenty of 1,100 lb. to 1,200 lb. cattle of fair quality, but lacking finish, sold from \$5.25 to \$6. The river markets reported record breaking runs, both Monday and Tuesday, the supply at Kansas City the first two days of the week footing up 55,000, a large proportion being stock cattle and feeders and common light cattle from the Southwest range country. Close to 25,000 cattle from the Northwest ranges arrived here this week, and prices generally were 10c. lower than closing quotations a week ago. Two loads of prime 1,200 lb. steers from the Black Hills touched \$6.25, which was the top for the week for rangers. Bulk of the good grass steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Stockers and feeders continue in liberal supply, and fancy selected heavy natives selling from \$5 to \$5.50. Medium to good feeders, largely from \$4.25 to \$5.60, including good Dakotas 1,000 lbs. to 1,100 lbs. at these prices. Choice corn-fed 1,350 lb. to 1,600 lb. native steers for the export and shipping trade selling largely from \$6.50 to \$7.75; good dress beef steers, 1,150 lbs. to 1,300 lbs., largely \$6 to \$7.50; prime corn-fed yearlings up to \$8; corn-fed heifers, \$5 to \$6.25; medium to choice cows, \$3 to \$4.75; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.85; export bulls, \$4 to \$5; bolognas and butchers', \$2.75 to \$5; veal calves, \$6 to \$7.75. We are advising our customers to ship out cattle good enough to bring \$7 or better and replace them with lighter cattle at the prevailing low prices of feeders.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs first three days this week, 69,053, being about 1,000 more than the same period last week. The market has ruled very uneven. Tops reached \$8.20 on Monday, showing an advance of 35c. over last Thursday's prices. Tuesday, with 20,000 receipts, the market opened 10c. lower than Monday's best prices and gradually weakened, closing fully 20c. per cwt. lower than the opening prices on Monday, with about 6,000 unsold. Estimated receipts to-day, 26,000. Market showed a further decline, prices being 25 to 35c. lower than Monday, with extreme top to-day at \$7.90 for a very few loads of choice medium weight butchers'. Bulk of the good shipping hogs selling \$7.75 to \$7.85. Packers' droves cost from \$7.40 to \$7.60, according to weight and quality. The choice selected bacon hogs, averaging 160 to 180 lbs., sorted, sold \$7.60 to \$7.75, principally \$7.65. The demand for eastern shippers was very light, buyers claiming they can buy their hogs for less money at outside prices, and when this is the case they of course take advantage of that fact. The regular winter packing season is close at hand and packers seem determined to force prices to a lower level, claiming present prices for live hogs are entirely out of line with prices that can be obtained for January provisions on the Board of Trade.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep first three days this week, 82,087, being about 2,000 less than

the same period last week. Monday, with 32,654, the market ruled steady. Tuesday's receipts, 27,433. Market declined 15 to 25c. on medium native lambs. Choice natives, 10c. lower. Western sheep and lambs were weak to 10c. lower, and had it not been for an urgent demand for feeding sheep and lambs from the country, prices would have undoubtedly ruled much lower. The downward movement in prices has been accelerated by continued heavy runs, but the meat-eating public seem to realize that choice sheep and lambs furnish the most economical meat that is now being offered. Receipts to-day, 22,000. Market is steady. Good to choice lambs selling largely from \$5 to \$5.25; fancy up to \$5.50; choice ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; common, \$2 to \$2.50; wethers, \$3.75 to \$4; western feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.75; western yearling feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.90; lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.65, and bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.60. Ohio and Michigan are in the market very freely for feeding stock.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

On Monday of this week all previous cattle records were broken, 281 cars, 8,350 head, arriving, as against 152 cars, 4,529 head, which was the previous largest receipts. The run was followed on Tuesday with 5,400, which was the second largest on record.

Receipts of cattle last week, 15,380; 15,269 previous week, and 11,099 same week a year ago. Good Westerns and all grades of corn cattle in decent flesh advanced 10 to 15c., but common and medium Westerns sold no better. Cows and heifers gained 10 to 20c., with Westerns and Texas in heavy majority. While stocker and feeder shipments were among the heaviest of the season yet receipts were too heavy, and prices broke 10 to 15c. Colorado, Western Nebraska and Panhandle country in Texas and Kansas were liberal contributors.

Supplies in the quarantine division last week, 3,893; 5,562 preceding week and 2,723 like week a year ago. Steers were in heavy majority, with the demand good at 10 to 15c. higher prices. Cows and heifers sold readily at 15 to 20c. better prices. Bulls and calves sold steady.

Offerings of hogs last week, 18,886; former week, 24,193; same week a year ago, 28,652. Early in the week prices ruled sharply lower under increased supplies and an adverse turn in the provision trade, but the demand was strong. Owing to just the adverse conditions ruling later on the loss was more than repaired. Prices to-day ranged from 7.60 to 7.87½, with the bulk selling at 7.60 to 7.70.

Arrivals in the sheep pens last week, 20,975; previous week, 9,463; same week a year ago, 16,743. Natives were in exceedingly small supply, while Western range lambs and sheep were the rule. Lambs were of the poorest character of the season thus far, but the demand was good on the part of both killers and feeders, and prices gained 10 to 15c. Sheep was generally of fair to good average, and while prices were lower early in the week the decline was fully regained.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, September 13, 1902, were as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**—Cattle, 25,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 11,100.

**CATTLE.**—Native receipts were again light and quality common, with the exception of a few loads. Top for week was \$8 for 1,351 lb. steers, while \$6.75 to \$7.25 was obtained for some 1,200 to 1,300 lb. steers. The market was quiet and the movement slow, with tendencies a shade lower on the bulk of the beef cattle. A good demand prevailed for good corn-fed cows and heifers, and choice grades, which were scarce, held steady

throughout the week. Stocker and feeder receipts were liberal, but the inquiry was a little better; best grades closed a shade higher; common and medium ones declined 15c. to 25c. Feeding bulls met with a fair demand; bulk sold from \$3 to \$3.25. Best grades of milk cows were in good demand at strong prices; medium grades were no more than steady. Veal calves closed a shade lower; top for week, \$7 per cwt.; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$6.50. The run of Quarantine stuff was slightly larger than last week, but a good demand prevailed all week for all good, fat grades. Steers ruled steady to strong throughout the week and closed about the same as last week. Although receipts were liberal, cows ruled strong and closed about 10c. higher, the biggest advance being on the medium grades. Bulls, under a moderate supply, were unchanged. Calf receipts were heavy; prices ruled about steady on all fat, light calves weighing 130 to 160 lbs., while half fat and heavy weight grades declined 50c. to \$1 per head, the coarse, half fat kind suffering the heaviest decline. During the week steers sold in extreme range of \$2 to \$5; bulk, \$3.25 to \$4.20; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$3.75; bulk, \$2.70 to \$3.20; stags and oxen, \$2.25 to \$3; bulls, \$2.25 to \$3; calves, \$3 to \$11 per head; bulk, \$7 to \$9.50.

**HOGS.**—Under liberal arrivals the fore part of the week, prices declined about 10c. The latter part of the week offerings were lighter, the demand was better and prices advanced 15c. to 20c., until Saturday the extreme top was \$8.05, the high point for the month. A good clearance was made at following values: Butchers' and prime heavies, \$7.55 to \$8.05; light mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.75; heavy pigs, \$7 to \$7.40; light pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; rough heavies, \$7 to \$7.50.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts were moderate, but the quality was only fair. The market closed in a little better shape than it opened. We quote: Best sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; best lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; bucks, \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers, \$3 to \$3.25.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson, Morris & Co....	7,670	6,368	2,631
Swift & Co.....	9,935	7,897	4,770
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	3,347	1,951	543
Armour & Co.....	2,182	.....	.....
Hammond & Co.....	193	.....	.....
S. & S.....	431	.....	.....
Kingan & Co.....	265	.....	.....
Butchers.....	1,352	2,443	1,594
Shipping buyers.....	3,411	2,789	.....

**CATTLE.**—Receipts yesterday and to-day were heavy, but the bulk of the arrivals were in the quarantine division. Quarantine steers rule 15c. to 25c. lower; cows, 10c. to 15c. lower. Native grades are also off.

**HOGS.**—The market yesterday advanced 15c. to 20c.; to-day it declined 10c. to 15c.; top to-day, \$8.10.

**SHEEP.**—About the same.

### OMAHA

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

This has been a week of record breaking receipts. On Monday 683 cars of stock of all kinds arrived, which was 107 cars more than ever arrived on any one day before. There were 500 cars of cattle, 12,791 head, which beats all previous records, and the three days' supply this week, 32,000 head, was 10,000 larger than a week ago and 16,000 larger than a year ago. Naturally prices have shaded off somewhat, but it has been mostly on the less desirable grades. Some very good 1,300-lb. grass heaves brought \$5.75 yesterday, and choice grassers would sell up to \$6 or better. Fair to good 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. heaves are selling largely around \$4.75 to \$5.25, and the common and Texas kinds anywhere from \$3.50 to \$4.50. The demand for stockers and feeders has been great, and the volume of business heavy, but prices have gone off 10 to 15c. on the good quality stuff and 15 to 25c. on the common kinds. Good to choice feeders are selling around \$4.50 to \$5, with fair to good kinds at \$4 to \$4.40 and commoner stuff at \$3 to \$3.75. Choice cows and heifers, as well as



the canning and cutting grades, have just about held their own, but fair to medium cows are off 10@15c. this week.

Receipts of hogs continue only moderate, but the quality is very good and weights increasing gradually. Packers are all after the good butcher weight grades, and these command a small premium. It is quality, however, and not weight that the packers are after, and the range of prices is not very wide as a rule. Prices have fluctuated considerably, but in the main values to-day are little different from a week ago, but 15@20c. lower than Monday. Tops to-day brought \$7.60, and the fair to good hogs of all weights sold usually around \$7.35@7.50.

Monday's receipts of 105 cars, 28,459 head, of sheep were the heaviest ever received at this market, and the year's supply to date is now about 100,000 larger than a year ago. Owing to the exceptionally active demand for feeders, the market has been lively from start to finish and everything cleaned up better than often happens when receipts were less than half as large. Fat lambs are selling at \$4.50@5 and feeder lambs at \$4@5. Fat yearlings and wethers sell to packers at \$3.40@4 and feeder kinds sell at \$3.20@3.60. Prices in general for all classes of stock are substantially the same as a week ago.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week were 95,100; last week, 79,800; same week last year 53,200. Heaviest receipts on record here cause a week of declines. Extra choice beef steers not affected. Top, \$8.75. Half receipts stockers and feeders; these sharply lower; decline amounting to 25c. to 60c. Moderate supply butcher stuff; slight losses, 10c. to 20c.; big supply southern, 15c. to 30c. lower; steers, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.40 to \$2.90; strong inquiry for bulls; veals in large supply, but strong; top, \$6.10.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week were 29,200; last week, 22,300; same week last year, 41,500. Hogs reached top for month Monday at \$7.92½. Since Monday values have declined 40c., mostly on heavy hogs, but are 50c. to 80c. higher than a year ago. Packers are determined bears, and have taken as few hogs as possible, even at rapid declines; traders predict a premium for light over heavy hogs in the near future.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week were 27,000; last week, 36,800; same week last year, 24,800. On lighter receipts trade has ruled active, with upward tendency, each day. Prime western killing sheep sell at \$3.70, which is 35c. higher than a year ago. Lambs partially recovered from recent break; top to-day, 5c., showing 25c. to 50c. higher than a year ago. Strong demand for feeders keeps killers in line.

**HIDES.**—Steady; green, salted all round, 8½c.; side brand, 8c.; uncured, 1c. less; glue, 4c.; dry flint, 14c.; dry salt, 11c.

Packers purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour.....	14,242	8,980	4,938
Fowler.....	673	1,952	467
Schwarschild.....	4,695	2,108	3,296
Swift.....	11,383	7,969	5,661
Cudahy.....	6,666	5,299	2,184
Ruddy.....	740	80	504

## HIDES AND SKINS (Continued)

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, 13@13¼c.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**, 13@13¼c.

**CITY COWS**, all weights, 10½@10¾c.

**CITY BULLS**, all weights, 10¼@10½c.

## SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation continues strong, though there is a tendency toward weakness in certain elements of it. Taken all together, however, it is a well-sustained remark. The country market has receded and seemed likely to go lower, largely because of depressed upper leather conditions. The Boston situation has developed a pronounced weakness, and is quotably lower.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
705 Great Northern Building.

## General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—The hog market this week experienced another of those sensational advances and declines that as characterized the trade for the past month. The advance of 10 to 20c. on Monday was followed by a reaction of 25 to 35c. yesterday and to-day, which keeps the trade in a very unsettled condition. As noted so often the packers are disinclined to follow these advances, and were it not for the strong fresh meat demand and strong provision market, together with the few shipping orders, they would soon have the market on a lower basis. It is now demonstrated more surely than ever that the supply to come forward during the next two months at least is short, and although hogs are now as high as anything on the meat list, there is nothing in the near future that would warrant a permanently lower market. The heavy packing grades of hogs suffer the most, as usual, in the declines, as the packers continue to pursue their "bearish" tactics. The reports from the Middle West would indicate that the supplies to come from that section will be small, and the only hope that the packers have is that the Eastern States will be able to furnish enough hogs to fill the demands of the East, and thus hold the shipping orders at this market down to a minimum, and they will be helped in this by the high prices generally prevailing at the Chicago market for some time to come. Of course, the large maturing corn crop will play an essential part in getting the hogs ready for market, but it is generally believed that even if the hogs are crowded to their utmost capacity the receipts cannot be increased to any great extent any time this year. However, when prices reach the high point that they did at the close of last week and on Monday, the principal packers hold back and generally succeed in leaving enough unsold, in connection with the fresh receipts, to more than supply the demand the next day.

Choice light hogs continue to demand a good deal of attention on the part of the buyers, as the heavy loins are slow sale and hard to dispose of. Heavy packing hogs to-day sold at 7.25 to 7.50; choice light, 7.50 to 7.75; prime medium and choice heavy, 7.75 to 7.90.

**CATTLE.**—The conditions in the cattle market so far this week were a repetition of conditions prevailing for the past month, choice native stock and choice range cattle selling steady, while anything on the common to fair order were slow sale and 10c. lower than the close of last week. The Missouri River markets are heavily supplied, and as a good deal of that stock will be forwarded East the prospect is not flattering for the near future. There is still a strong demand for the small number of steers weighing 1,300 lbs. and upward that are choice and well finished, and they sell from 8.00 to 8.50, with a few sales a little higher. Good corn-fed beefs that sold last week all the way from 7.25 to 8.00 were bought up on a basis of 7.25 to 7.75. The medium to good native cattle are now selling from 6.50 to 7.25; common to fair 5.00 to 6.00; with the 1,200 to 1,400-lb. export cattle selling all the way from 6.00 to 7.50. The market for Western range cattle continues slow for anything not choice, and the common and medium grades are quotable about 10c. lower than the close of last week. Some good Western rangers sold at 5.25 to 5.50, and one lot as high as 6.00.

Large numbers of calves have been marketed during the last three weeks from Texas, mostly on the heavy, coarse veal order, and our common to fair native veal calves have suffered in price accordingly. On account of the inability of the Texas stockmen to lease land in Indian Territory a good many of

them are going out of the business, and are disposing of their calves at the best prices obtainable. A good deal of the pasturage in Texas and other Southwestern States is becoming unavailable to the range men, and consequently large numbers continue to be shipped north to be grazed in the Dakotas, Montana and other adjoining States, and the number of cattle received from that section this year up to the present time has never been exceeded.

The native feeders of cattle are showing a marked partiality for feeding the Western grass stocks, and more of that kind have been taken so far this season than ever before known in the history of the trade. Of course, the quality of the stock off the ranges this year shows a great improvement over former years, and the raisers of cattle west of the Mississippi are becoming more and more educated to the desirability of the hardy Westerns of the better grade to make well-finished stock. The Eastern feeders, however, retain their old liking for the native stockers, and feeders are not so quick to try the experiment of feeding the stock off the ranges.

The wide range in prices continues as pronounced as ever, and the opinions of the different buyers of the value of the individual bunches of cattle varies often 50 to 75c. per hundred, and it is often difficult to tell what is the real market value of certain grades of cattle. With this wide spread in values it is not strange that the shippers of cattle are often at sea as to what their shipments ought to bring them when the dealers who are on the market all the time are so far apart in their bids.

The chance for much improvement in the cattle market is very much curtailed by the large numbers still to be marketed from the ranges, and the common to fair natives will not sell much, if any, higher in the near future. The high price of corn at the beginning of the season and the anxiety of the producer generally to avail himself of the good markets at that time is accountable for the unfinished condition of the stock now arriving at the market centers and the scarcity of choice well finished beefs.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal, and the demand very good, although the past two days has developed an easier feeling, with lambs selling 10@15c. lower than last week, and in some cases show even a greater decline. The sheep market has remained about steady. Good to choice lambs have suffered the least in this decline, as they are not very plentiful, and command a good price when they are strictly choice.

## ENGLISH RABBIT-SKIN TRADE

Instead of being sent to certain parts of the European continent, where for a great many years rabbit skins intended ultimately for American use have undergone a process known as pulling, a few bales of these skins were shipped last winter, experimentally, direct from Birmingham to the United States. It was thought, a shipper told me, that we had produced a new machine in the United States which could pull out the long hair of rabbit skins at less cost than by the extremely cheap hand labor of the Continent. I learn that the machine experiment was not a success and I know the English dealers who were interested in the American venture are again sending their skins to the Continent, where the long, useless hairs are laboriously pulled out by hand and the skin reshipped to hat manufacturers in the United States, who shave off the close hair and use this fur to make felt hats.

Millions of rabbits, British and Australian, are consumed annually in Great Britain. Dealers purchase skins from game and poultry shops, and where rabbits are dressed in household there is, as a perquisite, a penny apiece to the cook. One Birmingham dealer tells me he handled 3,000,000 rabbit skins last year.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD,  
Birmingham, England. Consul.



## Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October .....	\$16.85	\$16.90	\$16.80	\$16.82
January .....	15.20	15.25	15.12	15.12

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	9.80	9.82	9.77	9.77
January .....	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.59

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	10.10	10.12	10.10	10.12
January .....	8.00	8.00	7.92	7.95

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	\$9.85	\$9.97½	\$9.85	\$9.97½
January .....	8.65	8.67½	8.60	8.67½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	10.22½	10.30	10.20	10.27½
January .....	8.00	8.02½	7.97½	8.00

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	16.80	17.00	16.80	16.90
January .....	15.17½	15.22½	15.15	15.17½

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	\$9.90	\$9.92½	\$9.80	\$9.82½
January .....	8.62½	8.62½	8.50	8.50

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	10.27½	10.30	10.22½	10.25
January .....	8.00	8.00	7.87½	7.87½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	16.82½	16.85	16.67½	16.75
January .....	15.15	15.20	14.97½	15.00

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	\$9.72½	\$9.92½	\$9.72½	\$9.77½
January .....	8.50	8.62½	8.50	8.55

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	10.22½	10.25	10.00	10.00
January .....	7.85	7.97½	7.85	7.90

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	16.47½	16.70	16.27½	16.50
January .....	14.97½	15.12½	14.97½	15.05

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	\$16.25	\$16.37	\$16.15	\$16.20
January .....	15.05	15.07	14.95	14.97

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	9.75	9.75	9.57	9.60
January .....	8.55	8.57	8.45	8.47

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	10.02	10.10	9.85	9.87
January .....	7.90	7.92	7.85	7.87

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct .....	\$9.60	\$9.67	\$9.60	\$9.65
Jan .....	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.47

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct .....	10.00	10.15	9.92	10.15
Jan .....	7.87½	7.92	7.85	7.90

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct .....	16.15	16.37	16.15	16.25
Jan .....	14.95	15.00	14.95	15.00

## FOOD PROSPECT OPENINGS IN MALTA

Consul John H. Grout, at Malta, writing under date of Sept. 6, says:

"During my temporary sojourn in the United States on leave of absence, I have been receiving numerous letters from merchants at Malta desiring me to execute commissions for them. One of them seems to demand immediate attention, and reads in part: 'Will you kindly interest yourself to procure me the agency of some good shippers of codfish, salmon, etc.—not middlemen, but first hands. Also, I wish you would interest some packer to open business relations with me in lard and canned meats; and a firm of cottonseed oil refiners. Can you also induce some fruit merchant to send me a box of samples of your apples? I am sure much can be done in these lines.'

"Malta is a great consumer of fish. Very often there is a scarcity. I have frequently thought that our codfish and prepared mackerel would find favor.

"With regard to lard and canned meats, I would say that both these lines of American products are sold there to-day. Cottonseed oil also is in extensive use, with a good demand at all times, but at present it seems to be in the hands of a very few parties."

## MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.75
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

## BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox. tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox. tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

## EXTRACT OF BEEF

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

## Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	.90	1.00

## BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$13.50
Plate beef.....	13.00
Extra mess beef.....	11.00
Prime mess beef.....	12.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted

## DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	13
Reg. clogs.....	10½

## SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	13½
Skinless hams.....	13½
Shoulders.....	10½
Picnics.....	9½
Breakfast bacon.....	17½

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	@11½
Hocks.....	@7
Dry salt spare ribs.....	@4
Pork tenderloins.....	@22
Pork loins.....	@13½
Spare ribs.....	@8½
Trimnings.....	@9
Boston butts.....	@11½
Cheek meat.....	@5½
Leaf lard.....	@10½
Skinless shoulders.....	@10½

## BUTTERINE

No. 1, Natural color.....	11½@12½
No. 2, Natural color.....	13½@14½
No. 3, Natural color.....	15½@17½
No. 4, Natural color.....	16½@18½

## F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, Natural color.....	11 @12
No. 2.....	14 @15
No. 3.....	14½@16
No. 4.....	15½@17

## CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½@5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½@11½
Borax.....	7½@8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	@4
White clarified.....	@4½
Plantation granulated.....	@4½
Yellow clarified.....	@4½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.20

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.07½@1.10
Barrels.....	87½@90

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	@55
Beef bungs, each.....	@11½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	@45
Hog bungs, exports.....	@9½
Medium, each.....	@4½
Small, each.....	@1½
Casings, per bundle.....	@22½

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.30
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.10
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	1.90
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.15 @ 10c.
Unground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	1.95 @ 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	20.00
Unground Tank, 6 and 35% ton.....	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$325.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	50.00
Round thin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round thin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg. ton.....	50.00
Flat thin Bones, 40 lbs. avg. ton.....	45.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg. ton.....	85.00

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@10½
Prime steam.....	@
Neutral.....	11½@11¾
Compound.....	@8c.

## STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@13½
Lard.....	@11¾
Tallow.....	8 @8½
Grease, W.....	6½@6¾
Grease, B.....	
Grease, Y.....	5½@5¾

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	75c.
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	...
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	50c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	48c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11½@11¾
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	11c.
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	...
Tallow Oil.....	...

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	7½@7¾
No. 2.....	4½@5½
Edible.....	8 @8½
City renderers.....	6 @6½

## GREASES.

Brown.....	4½@4¾
Yellow.....	4½@5½
White, A.....	6¼@7
White, B.....	6 @6½
Bone.....	5½@6

## BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4½c.
Bone.....	1c.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10c.
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

## PROVISION LETTERS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows:  
Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10½@10½; 12@14, ave., nominally 10½@10½; 14@16 ave., nominally 10½@10½; 18@20 ave., nominally 10½. Green picnics, 5-6 ave., nominally 7½@8; 6-8 ave., nominally 7½@8; 8-10 ave., nominally 7½@8. Green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., nominally 10½@10½; 18@20 ave., nominally 10½@10½.

## WILL BUILD IMMENSE ICE FACTORY

Dispatch from Baltimore says:

An immense manufacturing plant three times as large as the one now in operation in South Baltimore by the Hammond Ice Company is to be built in Baltimore by that concern. With this purpose in view the capital stock of the corporation was recently increased from \$2,000,000 to \$3,300,000, and the work of construction will begin as soon as a suitable location is secured. It is expected that the new manufactory will be in operation by May 1 of next year.

The purpose is to at once go ahead with the building of a plant that will be the largest ice manufactory in the country. It will have a capacity of 600 tons per day. The present plant has a capacity of but 200 tons per day.

## NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE.

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 15.

	Beers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,014	2	1,130	24,003	5,163
Sixtieth St.....	2,343	130	4,573	11,787	86
Fortieth St.....					12,942
West Shore R. R.....	2,999	61			654
Lehigh Valley R. R.....	2,185				300
B & O R. R.....	243				2,327
Scattering.....			66	43	
Totals.....	9,784	193	5,769	39,119	21,345
Totals last week.....	9,823	190	6,077	40,393	21,140

### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO SEPT. 15.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Germanic.....	1,300		
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Campana.....	1,000		
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Germanic.....	1,280		
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Menominee.....	1,450		
J. Shamb'g & Son, Sa. Menominee.....	215	508	
J. Shamb'g & Son, Sa. Minneapolis.....	288		
Schwartz'd & Sulz., Sa. Minneapolis.....	240		
Schwartz'd & Sulz., Sa. Minneapolis.....	300		1,068
Schwartz'd & Sulz., Sa. St. Louis.....		1,200	
A. H. Dean, Sa. Titian.....	300		
L. S. Dillenback, Sa. Madiana.....		95	
Miscellaneous, Sa. Pretoria.....	32	89	125
Total exports.....	1,373	683	8,323
Total exports last week.....	1,039		15,200
Boston exports this week.....	1,000		7,589
Baltimore exports this week.....	900	463	
Philadelphia exports this week.....	356		280
Montreal exports this week.....	3,441	3,945	
To London.....	2,962	3,612	4,494
To Liverpool.....	3,465	1,104	10,373
To Glasgow.....	701	101	
To Bristol.....			
To Manchester.....	300		
To Southampton.....	1,200		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	32	175	125
Totals to all ports.....	7,780	4,991	16,192
Totals to all ports last week.....	8,000	1,823	23,402

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.15@6.85
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.10@6.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@5.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@5.15
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.00
Good to native steers one year ago.....	5.50@6.00

### LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@9.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb., 100 lbs.....	@8.75
Buttermilks.....	4.00@5.00

### LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@8.00
Hogs, medium.....	@8.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	@8.00
Pigs.....	@8.10
Roughs.....	7.00@7.10

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	6.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	@5.50
Lambs, common to fair.....	@5.00
Sheep, selected.....	@3.50
Sheep, medium to good.....	@3.00
Sheep, culls.....	@2.50

### DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native, heavy.....	11½@12¼
Choice native, light.....	11½@12
Common to fair, native.....	8 @10

### WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11½@11¼
Choice native, light.....	10½@11
Native, do. to fair.....	9 @10
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @8¼
Choice Western, light.....	7 @7¼
Common to fair, Texan.....	5½@6¼
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @8¼
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @7¼
Choice cows.....	7½@7¾
Common to fair cows.....	7 @7¼
Good to choice oxen.....	7½@8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @7
Fleishy Bologna bulls.....	5 @6

### DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@13
Veals, good to choice.....	@12½
Buttermilks, per lb.....	7 @8
Grassers, per lb.....	6 @7
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	@11
Calves, country dressed, common to good.....	9 @10¼
Calves, country dressed, buttermilks.....	8½@7½
Calves, country dressed, grassers.....	5 @6

### DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@10
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	10½@10¼
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@10
Spring lambs, good.....	@9
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	8 @8½
Spring lambs, culls.....	@7
Sheep, choice.....	@6½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@6
Sheep, culls.....	@5½

### DRESSED POULTRY

#### ICED.

Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., fancy, per lb.....	@16
Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., av. grades, per lb.....	@15
Turkeys, Spring, common, per lb.....	@12
Turkeys, West'n, old, average best.....	@11
Turkeys, Phila. Roasters, lb.....	@15
Turkeys, West'n, old, poor to fair.....	@12
Chickens, Phila., broilers', per lb.....	@18
Chickens, Phila., mixed sizes.....	@16
Chickens, Penn., fancy, per lb.....	@16
Chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	@14
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., fancy.....	@14
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	@13½
Chickens, West'n, scalded, average best.....	@13
Western, ordinary.....	@11½
Fowls, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	@13½
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. best.....	@13½
Fowls, Southwestern, av. best.....	@13
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	@11
Old Roosters, per lb.....	8½@9
Spring Ducklings, East'n & L. I., per lb.....	16½@17
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.....	@15
Squabs, prime, large, white, per dozen.....	@2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.00@2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.50@1.75

### LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, West'n, large, per lb.....	@14
Spring chickens, small, Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	@14
Fowls, per lb.....	@13
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@8½
Turkeys, per lb.....	@12
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	@60
Ducks, Southern & South'wn, per pair.....	@40
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12@1.50
Geese, av., South'n & South'wn, per pair.....	@1.00
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	@25

### GAME.

Partridges, per pair.....	2.00@2.50
Grouse, per pair.....	2.00@2.25
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.50@1.75
English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@2.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	1.50@3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.50@3.50
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@3.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Trial, per pair.....	40@60
Venison—European, fresh, saddles, lb.....	30@32
Frozen, saddles, lb.....	22@25
Whole deer, per lb.....	@20

### PROVISIONS

#### (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14¼
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14¼
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14¼
California hams, smoked, light.....	10½@11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10¼
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15½@16
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@15
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	18 @19
Smoked shoulders.....	10½@11
Pickled bellies, light.....	13½@14
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15 @16
Fresh pork loins, city.....	15 @15½

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250@260

### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece

Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	7c to 8c a pair

### BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

### PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@45.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	@3.62½
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	@3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@4.87½
X lambs, per dozen.....	@3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@1.75
Culls, lambs.....	@75

### SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	42
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	18
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2½@3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	12½
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	15
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5½@6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @3

### SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22½	22½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, abot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	3¼	8
Mace.....	42	48

### SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3¼@3½
Refined—Granulated.....	4¼@4½
Crystals.....	4¼@4½
Powdered.....	4¼@4½

### THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1X.....	16
1X moulding.....	15
1X.....	14½
1X.....	14
1X.....	13
1X.....	12
1X.....	11
1X.....	10
1X.....	9
2.....	8

### GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.18
No. 1 calfskins, 12½-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12½-14 lbs.....	piece 1.80
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .18
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

### LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 10.70.....	
City Steam, 10.00@10.20.....	
Refined, Continent, tcs., 11.00.....	
Refined, South America, tcs., 11.50.....	
Refined, South America, kegs, 12.75.....	
Compound, 7.62½@7.87½.....	

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## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	@ \$20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@ 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85	@ 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.35	@ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.45	@ 2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	20.00	@ 20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	17.00	@ 17.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	@ 15.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	@ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@ 27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.40	@ 2.42½
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.95	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.90	@ 3.00
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	@ 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	@ 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (45@49 per cent., less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.00	@ 1.12

Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	.39	@ .40

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2c. for 60 p. c.	
76 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.10c. for 60 p. c.	
60 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.15c. per 100 lbs.	
98 p. c. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3¼c. per lbs.	
58 p. c. Pure Alkali, 1c. for 48 p. c.	
48 p. c. Caustic Soda Ash, 1.90c. per 100 lbs.	
48 p. c. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1¼c. lb.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Talc, 1¼c. to 1½c. lb.	
Palm Oil in casks, 5¼c. to 5½c. Bbls. 6c.	
Green Olive Oil, 55c. to 57c. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 53c. to 56c. gallon.	
Olive Oil Foots, 5½c. to 5¾c. lb.	
Cochin Cocanuit Oil, 8½c. lb.	
Ceylon Cocanuit Oil, 7½c. lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 41c. gallon.	
Rosin: M., \$3.75; N., \$4.00; W. G., \$4.20; W. W., \$4.35 per 280 lbs.	

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	13c.
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	13c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	13c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	13c.
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	13c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	13c.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	13c.
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer berth terms, Sept., 1/7½@1/9. Cork for orders, 2/3.			

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo. business continues very dull, same as it has been for some weeks past, and the

turn over in the European markets is very small. There has been a little more inquiry for neutral lard, and prices for this article have stiffened up.

The position of butter oil is very strong, and while Europe is not in the market at present for purchases, it is likely that this article will become dearer.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market, with a few exceptions, remains unchanged since our last report. We quote: Ground tankage, 10½ and 15 per cent., \$24 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$22.50@ \$23 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.27½@ \$2.30 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.42½ and 10 \$2.45 and 10 per unit, c. a. f. Baltimore.

On foreign sulphate of ammonia we have no advice of change from prices quoted in our letter of the 11th.

Nitrate of soda at Baltimore, ex-vessel now discharging, \$1.90; November-December delivery, \$1.87½; February-March delivery, \$1.85.

## HOG MARKETS, SEPT. 19.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 16,000; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$6.90@ \$7.82½.
OMAHA—Receipts, 3,500; slow; 5c. lower; \$7.20@ \$7.55.
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 1,500; steady; \$7.10@ \$7.85.
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 4,000; steady; slow; \$7.40@ \$7.55.
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 4,000; 5@10c. lower; \$7.25@ \$7.90.
CLEVELAND—Receipts, 20 cars; lower; \$7.50@ \$7.75.
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 20 cars; fairly active; \$7.60@ \$8.00.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Beef—Extra India mess, 1.07s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, western, 86s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 55s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 63s.; short rib, 64s.; long clear middles, light, 61s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 60s.; short clear, 59s. 6d.; clear bellies, 65s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 53s. 6d. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 51s. 9d.; American refined, in pails, 53s. Cheese—American finest white, 48s.; American finest colored, 49s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s. 6d.; do. (at London) Australian, 31s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Refined (at Hull), 25s. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. 3d.; rosin, common, 4s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined (London), 5 13-16d. Linseed Oil—(London), 28s. 9½d. Cottonseed oil (at Hull), 25s.

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